Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette

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NESTLÉ'S
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MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,958.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
19th Feb.	† MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	......	...
2nd April	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 518,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th February
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belinarz	23th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Ralcich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545	" 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7588	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	"

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Feb.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Feb.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 21st Feb.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M. *

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 21st Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

14th February, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 17 1910
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 8 1910	...
†C City of York	7705	" 22 "	Mar. 19 "
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 "
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 "	" 21 "
†C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton Hall	4934	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5554	...	" 7 "
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	" 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamers of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ... Return ..	525 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single... Return...	525 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ... Return ..	550 885	420 640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.

DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. 1910
DJMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	...	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a KAISER	2,800	Von. Holdt	17th Feb
b SOMALI	2,600	Greiwe	3rd Mar.
a PRAESIDENT	3,400	Jacobsen	15th Mar.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24 Medow Street, Bombay, 27th January 1910.,

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
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Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.

Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.

Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10¼ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5 5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.

Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.

Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.

Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), Ltd.

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, hesitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 2 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1910.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be present in the University Library, at 3-30 P. M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-15 P.M.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 P.M.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th February, 1910.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

	FIFTH DAY.	
1st Race	Evening Herald	Won 3 to 1
2nd ,,	Hishan	Out.
3rd ,,	Oakton	Won 3 to 1
4th ,,	Tachreet	3rd
5th ,,	Termination	Won 2 to 1
	(*Given as upset.*)	
6th ,,	Vedas	Won 3½ to 1
	FOURTH DAY.	
1st Race	Danseuse	Won 6 to 4 on
2nd ,,	Asfunder	,, 4 to 1
	(Given as upset)	
3rd ,,	Soult Line	,, 6 to 4 on
4th ,,	Sialkote	,, 1⅓ to 1
5th ,,	Refresher	,, 12 to 1
	(Confirmed on R. C.)	
6th ,,	Tachreet	2nd
7th ,,	Forfeit	Won 2⅓ to 1

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
MANDVI WARD.

AS all the objections raised against the VALIDITY of the VOTES tendered on behalf of the several Candidates for Election in the Mandvi Ward have now been withdrawn, the parties interested are hereby informed that no further inquiry into the validity of such Votes will be held by the Municipal Commissioner.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1910.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 13th February, 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of two lakhs and fifty thousand SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during 1910-11, delivery of half the quantity to be completed by 1st October, 1910, and of the other half by 31st January, 1911.

Tenders may be submitted for each period separately if preferred. The sleepers should be 9ft. 6in. long, 10in. wide and 5in. thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Harwoods.
Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers; the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

The tenders must be submitted duly filled in on the prescribed form and be addressed to

"The Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow," the envelope being sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers."

They must reach the Manager's Office at Lucknow before noon of 15th March 1910.

Unless these conditions are complied with the tender will be liable to rejection without consideration.

Forms of tender and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

Payments made for tender forms will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a 'bona fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

No tender will be considered unless it is written on the prescribed form with all details clearly stated.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any tender in part.

W. A. JOHNS,
Officiating Manager,
O. & R. Railway.

Manager's Office, O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated the 3rd February, 1910.

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Real race scenes. No sportsman should miss this fine race subject. Grand plot clearly defined.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.
J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,

Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy

Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, February 14.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is about Rs. 68 lacs down.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. was steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d., Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-32d. There was very little enquiry for T. T. and some banks were inclined to do business at 1s. 4 1-16d.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Marks ...	...	133 3/4
Demand Francs ...	...	168 1/2
3 m/s ,, ...	...	171 1/4
3 m/s Marks ...	...	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	128 3/4
,, Shanghai ...	...	172 1/4
,, Japan ...	...	149 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The opening tone of the market remained quiet at Rs. 93-12 and as the Bank of Bombay's cash balance is down by Rs. 68 market closed with a weaker tendency at Rs. 93-11.

BULLION.

The local gold market was weak as the stock is much and demand both local and up-country nil. Prices have declined. Business in silver was done in the local market at Rs. 63-2, but as demand was moderate, the market closed at the same price. Business of about 150 to 175 slabs is reported.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	6	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shie'd	16	3	0
Do Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	1	0
17 Penny ready	63	0	0
Local per tola	0	9	6
First Settlement	63	2	0
Second ,,	63	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Rapeseed :— } Quiet. Home prices were up by 3d. Very little enquiry was made
Linseed :— } and prices declined by an anna.

Wheat:—Home market remained unchanged. Locally there was very little demand and prices were well maintained.

Gingellyseed :— } Steady. Fair enquiry and
Cottonseed :— } prices unchanged.
Castorseed :— }

Poppyseed :— } Demand for ready was quiet and there being sellers for forward
Mowraseed :— } prices decline one to two annas.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 9 14
Linseed, Small ...	,, 9 11
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 6 5
Yellow do. ...	,, 7 0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7 4
Poppyseed ...	,, 9 8
Castorseed ...	,, 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	,, 6 6
Maize ...	,, 22 to 28
Groundnuts ...	,, 38 to 41
Mustardseed ...	,, 81 to 86
Gingellyseed ...	,, 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	,, 43 to 44
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	, 40 to 43
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 38 to 39
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 41 to 42 8
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 43 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	,, 36 to 37
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	,, 36 to 42
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi 70/30 ...	
Hard Red... ...	,, 33 to 35

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 14th February:—

Wheat ...	5,234 cwts
Linseed ...	4,583 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	2,044 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	17,410 ,,
Poppyseed... ...	32 ,,
Groundnuts ...	3,759 ,,
Castorseed ...	1,743 ,,
Rice ...	50,303 ,,
Myrabollams ...	8,156 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	36,531 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	......
Gram ...	1,071 ,,
Joowar ...	3,440 ,,
Maize ...	999 ,,

SPINNINGS.

In the commencement business in Petits was done at Rs. 3,332-8 to Rs. 3,335 and business for April was done at an increase of Rs. 20. At the close the price declined to Rs. 3,307-8.

BANKS.

Bombay ...	1,457 1-2
India ...	64 to 64 1-2
Indian Specie ...	53

MILLS.

Davids ...	373
Manookji Petit ...	3,330
New Great Eastern ...	175
Swan Mill... ...	245

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burma ...	440 X. D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	308 3/4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	615
Amritsar-Patti New shares ...	123
Tapti-Valley ...	450

COTTON.

Liverpool on Saturday was one point up and New York was closed. Business in Broach Good was done at Rs. 319 1-2 and fine at Rs. 338. The opener being 2 to 3 points up Good Broach advanced to Rs. 323 and fine Rs. 341 and a little business was done at these prices. Tone of the market is firm. Demand from exporters and mills is moderate.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Nagpore	...Japan Cot TradgCo...	308
300	Wardha	Do.	312
200	Karanja	Do.	288
300	Peolgaon	Do.	295
300	Bengal	...Tata & Co	271
100	,,	...Greaves Cotton Co	252
200	Dhamungaon	...M Bansan & Co	295
100	Purbany	...Gaddum & Co	313
100	Broach	do	345
100	Khandeish	...Kurrimbhai	275
100	Southa	do	279
100	Ujan	do	295
100	Nagpore	...Volkart Bros	308
200	Khandesh (wet)	.Indo-China	254
200	Khandesh	...Jamshed	260/5
100	Mathew	...D' Karrani	265

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	259	Ready.
,, F. Good	249	,,
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	272	,,
,, F. Good	257	,,
Sind Punjab Fine	270	,,
,, F. Good	255	,,
Khandesh Fine	275	,,
,, F. Good	260	,,
Amraoti Fine	289	,,
,, F. Good	281	,,
Akola Khangaum Fine	290	,,
,, F. Good	283	,,
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	297	,,
,, F. Good	289	,,
Yeotmal Fine	303	,,
,, F. Good	295	,,
Nagpore Fine	309	,,
,, F. Good	301	,,
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	310	,,
,, F. Good	302	,,
Methia Fine	275	,,
,, F. Good	269	,,
Broach Gin Good	322	Mar.
,, Fine	340	,,
Sawginned Dharwar Good	321	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	327	,,
Westerns ,, ,,	305	,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 12th Feb:—

Khandesh ...	3,916 Bales.
Central India ...	1,348 ,,
Barsi and Nagur ...	1,181 ,,
Berar ...	7,862 ,,
Central Provinces ...	1670 ,,
Oomras... ...	15,472 ,,
Dholera ...	1,777 ,,
Broach... ...	1973 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	97 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	1149 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	757 ,,
Total ...	21,188 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	16,000
Total Imports ...	16,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.—Mar. ...	7·95 same
Mar.—Apr. ...	7·95+1
Apr.—May. ...	7·92 same
May—June ...	7·90 same
June—July ...	7·85 same
July—Aug. ...	7·81+1
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·48+1
Sept.—Oct. ...	7·03+1
Oct.—Nov. ...	6·85+3

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	17 6
Havre ...	16 6	17 6
Hull ...	16 6	......
Liverpool	16 6	17 0
Marseilles	16 6	17 0
Genoa ...	16 6	17 6
London...	16 6	......
Hamburg	16 8	17 6
Venice	17 6	18 6
Open Ports	March	16 3
Do.	April-May	16 0

Market remains unchanged

COAL.

Since last week market is firm and prices are advancing. The supply of E. I. Railway wagons is moderate but the B. N. Railway wagons are scarce. Calcutta market is firm. On account of the strike on the other side there is every probability of prices in Bengal going up. No miners are inclined to enter into forward contracts as they have got enough orders for the time being. The miners are demanding from the railway authorities wagons twice a day to finish their contracts with the Calcutta merchants. Those mines which had stopped work are working now at full speed as stocks with the miners has diminished. Punjab is buying moderately but demand from Berar and Khandeish is not much. Demand from Gujarat for the last 3 weeks is good.

	Qual	Rs.	a.	p.
Jharia Steam Coal	1st	3	4	0
,,	2nd	2	4	0
Steam Rubbel Coal	1st	2	8	0
,,	2nd	1	14	0
B B Rubbel small	1st	2	8	0
,,	2nd	1	14	0
Smithy Coal	1st	3	8	0
,,	2nd	2	8	0
Saft Coke	1st	3	8	0
,,	2nd	3	0	0
Hard Coke White Long	1st	9	8	0
,,	2nd	7	0	0

Market:—The local market has declined by 2 annas in absence of buyers but London prices remain unchanged.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...		21	Rs.58 0
		28	Rs.56 4
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...		21	Rs. 46 0
		28	
		35	
		42	
		49	F. 46 8
		56	
Tin Ingots. ...		...	,, 39 14
Spelter	S M	...	,, 19 6
	M M	...	
	J	...	
	G	...	
Georgshutte		...	,, 23 10
Copper Ingots	K S	...	,, 49 12
Copper Sheathings		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	,, 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Saturday, February 12.

GOLD,

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7 Cases ...	...	42,060	...
1 Bundle ...	...	3,060	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7 Cases ...	...	18,000	...
1 Parcel ...	5	...	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
B. & P. S. N. Co...	Majidi	Jeddah
M. H. Dedhusty...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	Macedonia	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 11th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	54	63,535
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	77	60,134

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th February 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 29th January 1910:—

	Jan. 29.	Feb. 12
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital..........	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,24,61,515	1,04,84,888
Other Deposits	10,46,32,384	9,57,82,272
Post Bills	13,947	17,433
Sundries	18,56,267	19,19,584
Rs....	13,92,64,113	12,85,04,177
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,46,44,818	1,42,19,153
Other authorised Securities.	18,21,192	17,05,178
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,31,25,792	2,27,67,258
Loans do. do. ...	3,11,98,627	2,87,91,991
Bills discounted and purchased	2,44,46,653	2,28,92,397
Dead Stocks..........	2,93,636	2,94,633
Stamps	6,932	6,938
Bullion	4,53,809	4,28,443
Balane with other Banks.	7,27,497	5,39,804
Sundries..........	1,56,991	1,22,899
Cash	4,23,88,116	3,67,35,483
	13,92,64,113	12,85,04,177

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 .... £16,200,000

2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India.......... £ 156,000

3 Total £16,356,000

4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910, by Council Bills* £20,410,042
,, ,, By Gold .... £ nil

5 Amount remitted in excess of estimate £4,054,042

* Of this sum £4,450,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS. FEBRUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 370 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 400 cwts coir-yarn, V Harridas; 4,987 cwts maize, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,999 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 4,015 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 36 bales wool, T Chimandas; 3 bales silk waste, J Narandas; 4 bales silkwaste, M A Patheria; 4,137 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

Trafford Hall s—18,875 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause, 302 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glenesk s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Caledonia s—10 bales skins, R Moloobhoy, 13 bales skins, B Esmail.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—350 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co., 1025 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Trafford Hall s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—100 cwts cavo yarn V. Harridas, 2015 cwts myrabolams G. Madhawji and Co., 1995 cwts maize E. D. Sassoon and Co., 1650 cwts myrabolums A. Khimji, 2085 cwts myrabolums W. Bechar. 10 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—160 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Trafford Hall s—3498 cwts groundnuts and 1600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros. 1140 cwts groundnuts, 1980 cwts linseed, 1980 cwts gingellyseed and 1185 cwts mowraseed J. Fachirie, 110 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LISBON.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Hidalgo s—50 cwts fishmaws R Dhunji and Co.

Elysia s—136 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Hidalgo s—8 bales twist Holland Bombay Trading and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—3750 cwts cottonseed A Khimji; 2000 cwts cottonseed and 357 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey.

Franconia s—1375 cwts cottonseed A Khimji 2000 cwts myrabolams B Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—330 bales cotton Prier-de-Saone and Co; 4002 cwts groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts and 4003 cwts teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton A Mority and Co 440 bales cotton Diwadker and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—165 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 563 cwts myrabolams W Bechar, 55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 210 cwts gum J Nurbheram.

Braziliana s—1108 bales cotton and 4459 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 222 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,001 gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 24 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—288 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—57 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 84 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—39 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 98 1-2 chests opium D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Macedonia s—3 cwts condiments, K Keshawji.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Takasaki Maru 2,943 tons Captain A Mocker sailed for China on 1st day of February with 3,246 bales twist; 18,059 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,374 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

272 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 47 cases sharkfins flesh; 148 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws A Allarakhia and Co; 2,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

491 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 57 bales cotton, R P Nanavati and Co; 260 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,331 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 25 jotas cloves, A H Mawji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

700 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

88 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 590 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 2,650 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 292 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

IMPORT.

S S Upada 3,382 tons Captain H J Willsher arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with cargo of 59,363 rice, 62 skins, 3,198 cottonseed, 200 oil, 3,175 candles, 17 rubber, 23 old gunnies and 6 silk.

S S Elysia 3,994 tons Captain A Haig arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—

6 silk yarn, 1,507 soap, 382 soda, 350 copper sheets, 2,015 tinplates, 70 tallow, 10 tobacco, 13 oil, 323 papers, 10 milk, 16 sago flour, 273 buckets, 350 yarn, 270 salt, 264 old newspapers, 1,397 whisky, 11 parafine wax, 241 confection, 812 wine spirits, 845 beer, 40 coal tar, 212 green coperas, 100 red lead, 7,182 hard spelter, 1,203 cottons.

S S Trafford Hall 3,436 tons Captain W H Hood arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—

360 writing slates, 501 bottles, 205 yarn, 30 biscuits, 25 beer, 1,522 soap, 139 soda, 16 salomoniac, 278 oil, 1,764 paint, 175 salt, 350 candles, 80 grease, 30 copper sheets, 5 locks, 10 cochineal, 32 nailes, 150 brandy, 1,800 buckets, 16 papers, 65 window glass, 50 tinplates, 44 cigarettes, 30 tobacco, 207 clocks, 20 drugs, 1,511 cottons.

S S Dwarka 759 tons Captain W Moxon arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM BUCHRA.

11 specie, 4,154 wet dates, 31 galls, 4 almonds.

FROM MAHOMERA.

3 skins.

FROM BUSHIRE,

48 gum, 10 poppyseed, 12 raisins, 11 skins.

FROM MUSCAT.

26 pomegranuts.

FROM CUTCH MANDVI.

29 skins, 36 wool.

S.S. Schoenfels 3611 tons Captain W. Rode arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg with the following cargo:—

1213 nailes, 1150 papers, 182 bottles, 465 bear, 50 coffee, 255 oil, 225 slate pen, 11 clocks, 10 bosneal, 2030 cleves stems, 91 cottonfly, 96 padlocks, 1805 aniline colours, 1,639 glassware 17 sewing machines, 165 carrawayseed 247 wine spirits 105 farina, 35 china marbles, 56 aloes, 15 soda 150 rosin, 230 writing slates, 20 old newspapers, 1,207 planed board, 375 sugar, 20 copper sheets, 406 yellow metal sheets, 285 opson salt, 225 whisky, 67 playing cards, 12 straw board, 872 cement, 2574 hard spelter, 30 matches, 500 red lead 1,566 candles, 3207 window glass, 10 arsenic, 34 gin, 20 soap, 100 lead ore 437 tinplates, 741 cottons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NICOLL—GRIBBLE—February 12, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. C. M. Barham, Robert Grant Nicoll, Manager, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Karachi, to Mabel Beatrice, elder daughter of the late Henry Gribble, Clifton, Bristol.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWER—February 10, at 24, Cockburn Road Bangalore, the wife of A O Bower, of a daughter.

HUGHES—February 5, at Orai, U P, the wife of Major E M Hughes, 14th Jat Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLMAN—POOLE—February 7, at St Mathias's Church, Madras, by the Rev Henry Hacking, B. A., Daniel Robert Holman, of the eastern Extension Telegraph, to Olivia Constance, daughter of the late Mr Henry Cox Poole, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, and of Mrs Poole.

DEATH.

THOMAS—February 5, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, Letitia Eleanora (Kate) (nee Magry), the beloved wife of D D Thomas, Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, aged 34.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Junior Polo Tournament.
University Senate, Annual Convocation, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "The only thing of consequence is what we do."—John Ruskin.

Pianoforte Recital.—Monsieur G. Lorange, (from the Royal Conservatoire, Copenhagen) will give his first public Recital in Bombay at the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-morrow, Wednesday, at 6 p.m. Vocalist, Mr. Horace A. Dennis.

Lantern Lecture on Japan.—A lantern lecture on Japan will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday next at 9-15 p.m by Mr. Arthur Mayall; the Japanese Consul, Mr. T. Fujita, will preside. About fifty excellent slides (coloured) will be projected by the Y.M.C.A. electric lantern.

Mahim Dispensary.—The following patients attended at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during last month:—Males 458; females 314; male children 248; female children 249; total 1,269. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, branchitis and indigestion.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 1,926, the daily average being 62, and the total of new admissions 732. Parsis 454, Hindus 238 and other castes 40. The number of children vaccinated was 153.

Music on the Esplanade.—From to-morrow, Wednesday the Band of the Gloucester Regiment will play on Wednesdays instead of as recently on Tuesdays, at the Esplanade Bandstand.

His Highness the Gaekwar.—The Maharaja has been in indifferent health, writes a correspondent, and has been advised by his medical adviser to go on a voyage to Japan or Europe. If His Highness feels better, he will in three or four days come down to Bombay or go to Lucknow for an immediate change.

Native Chiefs in Bombay.—The Maharaja of Gwalior has arrived in Bombay and resides temporarily in his bungalow on the Hornby Vellard. The Thakore of Morbee, who has also arrived here, is staying in a bungalow on the Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

Alleged Theft of Ornaments.—Manchoobhai Jeevanchand, residing in Sheikh Meman Street, reported to the police that he had received a telegram from his brother Gayanand at Surat stating that a servant named Kaloo Rajmal had absconded with ornaments. Kaloo was arrested at Kumbharwada with ornaments of the value of Rs. 3,142.

Reported Theft.—Dharamsey Ladhabhoy, Head Clerk in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, has reported to the police that he entrusted to one Raoji Jagjivan Rs. 350 in notes and ornaments in November last to have them valued. Subsequently Raoji left for his native place. On the 29th ultimo the complainant missed three Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 100 each from his cupboard.

Durbar at Junaghad.—A grand Durbar was held at Junaghad on Monday for the purpose of presenting to the Nawab the title of G. C. S. I., conferred upon him by the King-Emperor, Major J. R. Carter, Political Agent of Sorath Prant, made the investiture before the assembled Durbar. The Nawab expressed his sense of deep thankfulness to Government for the title, which, he said, would be an incentive to him to watch more keenly than before the welfare of his subjects. The distribution of "attar," "pan," and rose-water closed the proceedings.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. S. T. to-day:—

Quickstep	The Wearing of the Green	Goff
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Be'a
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Valse	Belle Amice	Meissler
Reminiscences of Tosti		Pougher
Valse Intermezzo	Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay	Boso
Gavotte	Les Cloches du St Malo	Riemner

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday, the 17th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Caledonien," will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant. Letter, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenzo Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Umzinto," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

We would call attention to the specially attractive programme published in this issue for Wednesday (to-morrow) which will inaugurate the Novelty Cinematograph.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, February 14.

The depression over the Central Punjab yesterday has given nearly general precipitation in the West Himalayas and the Submontane Districts; and very few light fall over the rest of the United Provinces. The principal amounts are:—Muktesar, one inch; Chakrata, two; Dehra Dun and Ambala, three-quarters; Simla one; Delhi, Sialkote and Minimarg, half; and Srinigar, Sonemarg and Rawalpindi, one.

Forecast.—Snow is probable in the West Himalayas and a few thundershowers may may occur in the North-West of India and the East United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14th FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arrivals increasing largely.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent picking general and arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14th FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi records 1·17", Ambala 0·80" and Delhi 0·50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab but has fallen in the extreme north where it is now 13° in defect; night temperature is higher than usual at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity. is in slight excess in the extreme western districts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures continue higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in slight excess at Jaipur and Kotah but in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is normal in Sind and higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature has fallen and is now in slight defect in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West, —Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and in west Central the minimum has fallen and is now in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Both day and night temperature are in excess in northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces. The depression has passed into the Himalayas. Temperature has begun to fall in north-west India.

Dry weather is likely.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

DISCHARGED LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

It is stated that from the Ackworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, some twenty-seven male and female patients were discharged on Saturday afternoon last as they were pronounced to have been cured and free from the disease by the Medical Officer of the institution. Some of these lepers had been in the asylum for the last fifteen and twenty years and have no friends or relatives to whom they could look to for help or support. Again, as they were in the leper asylum no one would engage them and consequently they have no means of livelihood, although the medical officer says they are free from the disease. With these discharged patients five other lepers, who were not discharged as cured, left the institution as they have relatives amongst the discharged patients. They are all located on the road-side in front of the asylum. They had an interview with the official visitors of the asylum yesterday when the Medical Officer was also present. The Board of visitors, acting on the advice of the Medical Officer refused to re-admit the discharged patients, and there is now room for forty lepers in the asylum and the Medical Officer wants new patients.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. R. Rubattino Feb. 15.

The passengers per Italian steamer "R. Rubattino" are sailing from Bombay for Genova to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 2-30 p. m. sharp (Standard Time) to-day the 15th instant, for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfection station at 11 a. m. sharp (Standard Time) to-day the 15th instant with their luggage and kit for the medical inspection.

Armanasco, Rev Fr G
Aldred, Mrs and Infant
Abrens, Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses
Buck, Sir E
Bronzis, Mr N
Buehner, Mr E
Besme, Capt J G
Brown, Rev and Mrs D M
Berkebile, Rev and Mrs S P
Charpie, Mr W
Chatterji, Mr S C
Cumming, Mr J G
Cadell, Capt J G
Calkins, Rev and Mrs H R and Daughter
Cadell, Lt A P K
Descombes, Rev Fr P
Daniell, Lt H J
Dini, Mr
Emilian, Rev Fr
Freeman, Mr O
Gracias, Mr and Mrs and 2 Children
Gowan, Mr and Mrs H M and Child
Hawes, Lt C M
Hypher, Mr and Mrs J A and Child
Hoblit, Mr W A
Imrie, Mr H G
Jones, Mr H
Johnston, Miss
Kerry, Miss
Khemchand, Navmull
Monroe, Mr Mrs and infant
McAleenan, Miss
Mignon, Mis
Mansell, Rev and Mrs W
Ottoboni, Don Augusto
Pope, Mr and Mrs T A
Patrick, Rev C E
Quinter, Miss M
Rosinelli, Rev F G
Richardson, Mrs and 2 Children
Schaefrer, Mr and Mrs Theo
Swayne, Col and Mrs H
Sawhney, Mrs B D and 2 infants
Southey, Col and Mrs R
Bowton, Miss
Staley, Miss M E
Sacks, Mrs S
Stanton, Rev and Mrs W A
Stanton, Miss and 2 children
Thomson, Rev S L
Williams, Mrs
Zandegiacomi, Mr

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

983-09 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy a firm vs Thacker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co. Part heard.

660-08 Jehangir M and S Thomas Peter Lopez and another vs Sakharam Vishram Kir Shroff D and D. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

1120-09 Payne and Co. Nowrojee Dinshaw and another vs Demetracopulo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

1032-09 Tyabji D and Co Jeewanchand Lallubhai and Co a firm vs Gulabchand Manalal and Co a firm Payne and Co.

1061-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Lalchand Tarachand a firm vs Padamchand Mathuradas another Jamsetji R and D.

1071-09 Jamsetji R and D Abdulla Hussein Moosaj Poonawalla vs S C Mistry Mulla and M.

1072-09 Tyabji D and Co Hiravahu vs Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co

1077-09 Malvi A M and K Thakordas Jekisondas Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas and others T A Ghandi.

638-09 Captain and V Lalbehari Ravinarayen and others Niranjunlal Brijlal—Malvi H M and R.

801-03 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and other vs Motilal Chunilal and others Matubhai J and M.

1036-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dayal Valubhdas Jamsetji R and D.

1053-09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Musaji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Find Disposal.

Short Causes.

326-09 Mulla and M, Tulsidas Walji vs Bai Avabai widow.

892-09 Mulji and K, Bai Nadgaori widow vs Ramchandra, Vithoba Balaji.

1157-09 Payne and Co, Jeevandas Mulji and Co a firm vs Navivahoo widow.

54-10 J R Patell and Co, Umar Abdool Latiff vs Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Natnoo.

59-10 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moonshi Mahomedally Tangayakar another,

65-01 Menta and D Goculdas Rasool bin Mahomed H Murkay vs Haji Mahomed Yusuf bin Shabindin Tangaykar.

66-10 S B Mehta Abdhoolabhoy C Chingi vs Taherbhoy E Burmawalla.

Undefended New Long Causes,

1046-09 Matubhoy J and M Syed Mahboob Alikhan vs Syed Sirdar Ali Khan another.

Summary Suits to be heard in Chamber.

1158-09 Daphtary F and D, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Messrs B Mugunbhoy and Co a firm.

For Consent Decree.

1054-09 Captain and T, Magdoombibi widow and others vs Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Joomas Shaik and others, Kangs and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co. Gopalcharya Sudarshancharya vs R Rathmunacharya Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khanderao L and M.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrik Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commissioner's Report.

621-07 S A Tyabji Motiram A Kirtikar vs Krishnanath A Kirtiker and others Madhowji K and C and N B Vakil.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

695-03 Wadia G and Co Nandram Mathuradas a firm vs Haroon haji Vajedina Mulla and M and Thakardas and Co.

755-05 Ardasher H D and Co Manekai widow vs B D Banaji and others Hiralal and Co Payne and Co, A W H D and Co, sh D and D Mat J and M.

146-04 Jehangir G and B Goculdas Dharamsey vs Pragjee Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co, Hiralal and Co and Ragh B and N.

Long Causes.

798-09 Khanderao L and Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.

824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranas hri Bhawansingji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

973-09 Mulla and M Kasrev Mobed Jamshid vs Mirza Mahomed Kasham Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

792-08 Jehangir M and S Uderam Kesaji and another vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayani Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.

795-08 Raghavayya B and N P V Abhyanker vs Shri Dhondiraj Ganesh Dew-Maharaj and others Nanu H and Co.

Testamentary suit 17-09 Wadia G and Co. B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S A Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya B and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Ag. Commissioner's Report.

780-06 Madhowji K and Co Abdul Hoosein Mulla Nadarbhoy vs Sukhanbai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchram a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D

995-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Rehman Karudin vs Hajanbibi widow end others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.

590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Ali Khan Valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji M Heerann Shamrao M and H.

650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ltd vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.

570-08 F P Pavri Mahomed Husein Barbaray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Payri Captain and V and Shamrao M and H.

881-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdonji another Unwalla and Co.

665-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmat the firm vs H O Coates and another In person-

907-08 Mulla and M A B Cursondas and Co a firm vs Lallbhai Mohanlal and others Tyab D and Co and Edgelow G W and Co.

620-08 Ardeshir H D and Co D L Batliboe vs Shirinbai widow Wadia G and Co.

392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Co Little and Co.

(Before the Prothonotary.)

For Investigation and Pauperism.

28-09 Inperson Robert Blunt Alias Gilbert Harrison vs Major C Jackson.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmorland says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.

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A trial solicited.

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RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
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(Regd.)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, backing, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

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will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That too for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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TREZO TABLETS
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Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

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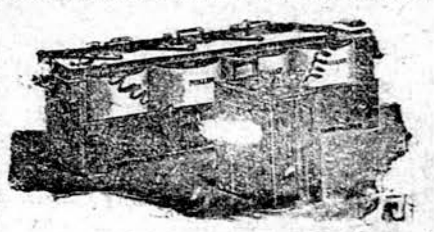
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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R I M S Minto..........Comdr C M Luck......R I Marine
R I M S Palinarus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 14.

Britannia.........1969 Halse ....Bo & H S & Co
Blake ....2896 Hill............W & A Graham & Co
Baraby..............2482 Marsey.........T Morrison & Co
City of Vienna......2936 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Cerith.........2369 J Chadwick...W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka...........759 Moxon ....M M & Co
Edeando Musil...3016 I Hreylich...Shaw Wallace & Co
Ethelwynne...... 2076 Hnash.........T Morrison & Co
Goalpara..........1858 Whytehead............M M & Co
Hillfern.........2776 William......W & A Graham& Co
Imaum ....2704 Weydehl..............K Nixon& Co
Khalif .... 2217 Watts............ ....
Linga ....951 Rothwell..................M M & Co
Morven..............2272 Saunders......The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Naseri..................911 Miere........B & P S N & Co
Nizam..............2041 White..............T Morrison & Co
Oceana..............3507 Bruce...............P & O S N Co
Redhill..............2504 Dowell...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Navaz.......2522 Mitchell...........B and H S N Co
Sheikh ....2838 Waivo.......... ....
Wardha.........2552 Archdeacon..............M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents

A Clan Lindsay......2499 Harris......N F......James Finlay & Co
B Devanha......4735 Powell.........Stream ......12-2 P & O S N Co
B Trafford Hall......3431 Hood......Liverpool,. 2-3... Killick
C &B Denbigh Hall...3210 MacPherson...Karachi...18 Killick Nixon & Co
D & E Hidalgo.........2760 Croft...........Hull......16-2 James Finlay & Co
F Franconia......3019.........Kamonarooi Hull......15-3 W & A Graham & Co
G Badrie...1613 Collinson......Aden...17-2 G Jeewaji
G Mahomadi...251 Geddie...Zanzibar......20-2...B & P S N Co
H Kaiser ....1713 Holdt...Zanzibar.......17-2......A Strandes & Co
M Fakkri...........2555 Revill......Mauritius.........19-2 Bombay & Hazaz Co
N Umzumbi......2135 Mitchell ...Hull...19-2...W & A Graham & Co
O Moshtari..........1109 Primrose......Persian Gulf... 20-2...B & P S N Co
P Gleneck ......2093 Hurst...Antwerp...1-3...Killick Nixon & Co

M W D D

Caledonia ......3529 W Hayward ......London ...26-2... P & O S N Co

H W P D

Satranji ....547 Esmall...N F...N F...Bo S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sofala...2436 Breoman...Rangoon..19-2..M M & Co
2 Elysia ......3994 Haig...Liverpool...25-2...W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino.......2681 Liogi......Genoa..........15-2 ...F R S N & Co
4 Capri..........2717 France Co...Hongkong.......17-2 F R S N & Co
5 Upala......3382 Willcher...N F...N F...M M & Co
6 Bregenz..2384 Petris...Trieste...16-2...A L S N&Co
7 Schoenfels...3611 Rode...Hamburg...22-2...W& A Graham & Co
8 Hayda...2482 Fergusoa...Marseille...22-2...N-F Ralli Bros
9 Chanda...3951 Tice...Antwerp...20-2 ..M M & Co
10&11 Egypt.........4178 Summers ...London...12-3... P & O S N Co
13 Macedonia ......5245 Andrews .....Shanghai 15-2 B & P S N & Co
14 Kasara...505 Elton...Buschra...17-2...M M & Co
15 Brazilian...2433 Sirowdon...Antwerp...12-2...Ralli Bros
18 Broadwater...2466 N F...N F ..T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Ethelwynne s......	Hnash	Newport, Jan. 10
	Broadwater s	Hunt	Port Said, Jan.28
	Trafford Hall s ...	Hood	Liverpool, Jan.18
	Moshtari s	Primrose	Buschra, Jan. 28
	Dwarka s...........	Moxon	Buschra, Jan. 25
	Schoenfels s	Rode	Hamburg, Jan. 8
	Baraby s	Marsey	Cardiff, Jan. 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Bullmouth s	Powell.........	Aroe Bay
	Nourel Bahr s ...	Momed	Muscat
	Majidi s	Newby.........	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Trafford Hall, for Liverpool, etc
,, Moshtari, for Persian Gulf
,, Gleneck, for Antwerp, etc
,, Schoenfels, for Hamburg, etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, left Colombo for Bombay on 14th instant and is expected here on 17th instant at 8 a. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gastein, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 20th instant morning. The same Co's steamer Moravia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 13th instant and the same Co's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 19th instant at 5 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th February.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Wednesday morning next, the 16th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

The Commanding Officer requested the attendance of members residing in the Fort.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th February.

133.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Clas Firing to-morrow Wednesday the 16th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

134.—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing (1st Period only) daily from Thursday next the 17th instant. Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

135.—Parade—Wednesday next, the 16th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th February.

Parades for the week. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday the 16th inst—Instructions for Officers at the Saluting Battery at 7-15 a m.

Thursday the 17th inst—Company Drill and Guard Mounting Drill for the Proficiency candidates and recruits in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p.m.

Saturday the 19th inst—The full Gatacre Teams and Specialists of each Company to mann the Guns at Mahaluxmi Fort and carry out Battery Drill. Members to parade at Grant Road station at 4-50 p m.

Cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday the 20th inst—Practice 6th B L C from Mahaluxmi Each Company to completly mann the two 6th B L C Guns to carry out Instructional practice.

All members to parade sharp at 10.30 a.m. in the Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Coy. Friday the 18th instant—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

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GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
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It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

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Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun :—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible ; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 15th February 1910.

THE PROGRESS OF AVIATION.

GREAT BRITAIN has been so far behindhand in the matter of aviation that the report of the successful trial of the new military dirigible, carrying four passengers, will be read with satisfaction. Though, as we pointed out some time ago, Mr. Hiram Maxim has little faith in aerial warships, there can be no doubt aviation will play a prominent part in future wars. Mr. T. F. Farman, reviewing the progress of aviation in 1909, predicts a great future for military aviators, and urges that when men find themselves confronted by a hostile army, they are willing to run risks it would be folly to incur in times of peace. Consequently, says he, no skilful navigator would hesitate for a moment to take flight from a beleaguered city and steer his course with a compass over the heads of the besieging army to carry news or military instructions to the friendly forces, even if they were a couple of hundred miles away. Also he would return by the same aerial route bringing news and instructions from without. Then again for reconnoitring, the service of an aeroplane, especially if like the Wright and Henry Farman, it could carry a military observer as well as the pilot, would be invaluable. It would be able to approach very near the enemy's lines and would be almost invulnerable by its speed and the height to which it could rise. M. Clementel, reporter on the War Budget to the French Chamber, goes further and foretells that the aeroplane will serve as the swiftest and surest means of communication between the wings of an army, the headquarters and detachments of troops sent on special mission, etc. He believes it could be used during a battle to discover the exact position of hostile forces hidden from the observer on terra firma. It could certainly do all that the captive balloons now in use can do and a great deal more. Mr. Farman maintains that a well-balanced aeroplane can be piloted with ease by a fairly skilful aviator in a wind of twenty-five miles an hour, and there are comparatively few days in the year when the velocity of the wind does not fall considerably below that figure, though we find opinions differ as to the velocity of the wind in which aeroplanes can fly in safety.

When people in England grew impatient at the advance other countries had made, and efforts were made to bring pressure to bear upon the War Office, it was found that both Army and Navy were already giving attention to the subject, and that schools had already been established. But their activity was principally confined to the process of "marking time in their own ground." And now, perchance, having discovered what is best in aeronautics, our own experts will provide both aeroplanes and airships surpassing those of our neighbours. That is what we have been led to expect, at any rate, and the trials over Laffan's Plain may prove that we have not waited and hoped in vain. To the question, Is it possible to employ all, or any of, the machines, which have made remarkable flights in Europe, in their present condition for useful proposes in times of peace and war? Mr. Farman emphatically answers, "Yes." At the same time he recognises that the conditions required for the employment of aeroplanes do not yet exist anywhere. Before they can be used for passenger traffic, as doubtless they some day will, Mr. Farman foresees the necessity for many preliminary arrangements. He tells us we must have aerial ports at the gates of all large cities and provincial towns. These ports must contain a sufficiently large space, clear of all obstacles, in the outskirts of towns to enable the aerial craft to land and start in safety and bordering the space there must be sheds in which to house them. As there are lighthouses to guide sea-farers he would have landmarks to guide aviators. What form these landmarks should take he offers no opinion, leaving study and experience to determine. But such there will have to be, for it is found that especially in misty weather it is impossible to see far ahead or even to recognise well-known spots from an attitude of 150 to 250 feet, at which aerial travel will probably be effected. Apart from sport and the pleasure of aerial touring, writes Mr. Farman, it is not difficult to imagine many services the aerial craft could render, but in the first place they must be given the possibility of landing and starting safely.

Though enormous progress has been effected during the past two years, neither dirigible nor aeroplane has arrived at prefection. The French Government puts its faith to the aeroplane, and it is at present declared that in war the dirigible, of whatever design, would be at the mercy of the aeroplane. That may be so, but the time has not come in which either may be used even with comparative safety to its navigator or passengers. Every new invention has its victims, and aviation, though it has had many, will have more—possibly such as to retard progress for years to come. But it is only by taking risk that success is attained and the secrets of ascertained defeats are discovered. In that way comes perfection. The problem of bringing an aeroplane safely to the ground in case of a motor breakdown has not yet been fully solved, but it is hoped that it soon will be. Lieutenant Selfridge met his death when Mr. Orville Wright's machine came to the ground, and as Mr. Farman reminds us, within the last few months, four other aviators have lost their lives in seeking to perfect the means of aerial locomotion. Experiments will be made by aviators, as they have been made by aeronauts and by eager men in all branches of science. Some of these may lead to improvements, some to death. And Mr. Farman is at pains to warn purchasers of aeroplanes to proceed cautiously in their attempts to improve them. But he reminds them that all constructors warn their clients it is dangerous to modify or suppress even a wire stay. "At any rate, the man who may modify his aeroplane with the hope of improving it would do well to have it examined by the builder before trusting his life to it." India has not yet caught the fever of aviation, though there is a society for its encouragement, or a branch of a home society ; but beyond one or two attempts to construct flying machines, of which very little has been heard, India, following the early example of the British War Office, is "marking time," a very wise policy to pursue, we imagine, for some considerable period yet to come.

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THE TELEGRAPHS AND THE PRESS. WE have called attention on many occasions to the regulations of the Government Telegraph Department concerning Press telegrams, and thought that there was at last an end of all amendments. The only one which would have been welcome would have been such as would place the cost of messages for Monday morning's papers on the same level as those of any other day. But a notification in the current number of the *Gazette of India* brings a batch of amendments to rules which were only made in September last. The effect of the first of these,—furnishing each accredited correspondent with a card of authority and denying all others the right to send messages—will be to cut off a considerable portion of the news supply to those journals which are in the habit of accepting messages from "any person." Then we read : "Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications or news agencies, and solely to the name of the newspaper, publication or agency, which appears on the card, and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatsver with the management of the newspaper, publication or agency. Proved regularities may cause the withdrawal of Press Cards." What is meant by "proved regularities" we cannot imagine, unless it be a misprint for irregularities. Surely regularity is encouraged by the Department. Then here is another amendment : "Exchange and market quotations, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. Offices of origin must, in cases of doubt, assure themselves by communicating with the sender, who is bound to give proof, whether the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent Exchange quotations." What is it to the Department whether the rate of Exchange given by a correspondent is correct or not, so long as it satisfies the newspaper it is communicated to? Does the Department engage in Exchange speculations? Then again the normal tariff for private correspondence is to be applicable to every Press telegram of which use is made for some other purpose than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper to which it is addressed, namely :—(1) To telegrams which are not published by the receiving newspapers (failing a satisfactory explanation) etc., and the balance of the charge is to be collected from the addressee and retained by a administration of destination. Here the Department would usurp the functions of the News-Editor, who has hitherto had the right to use or reject any news paragraph or telegram at will. We have no objection at all to the new Press Acts of the last few years but when the Telegraph Department wishes to insist that we shall publish any and everything, which may come through them it is time to protest.

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GERMANY'S INDIAN TRADE. THE decision of the German Ministry for the Interior to participate in the Allahabad Exhibition is an object-lesson in how to encourage trade. Not long since we were informed that Germany had established a kind of travelling information bureau attached to the Consulate-General at Calcutta in order that there might be direct information of the requirements of each place and the special trade conditions. It has long been obvious that Germany is making strong efforts to increase her trade in India and this is but natural since she exports here only about a third to a quarter of what she imports of Indian goods. This proportion has been nearly maintained over many years, for in 1900 the imports into India from Germany were valued at Rs. 1,68,48,890. In 1901 this amount had nearly doubled and in 1901 the amount was almost exactly three times as great as in the first-named year. Last year's returns show a slight decline to Rs. 4,92,90,342. Turning to the other side of the account book, one finds that Indian exports to Germany in 1901 were valued at Rs. 9,20,62,426. In three years this had increased to Rs.14,30,60,676. The increase was steadily maintained till, in 1908, the value was Rs. 20,28,51,128. The general decline in trade becomes very apparent in the returns for last year, there being a decline to Rs. 15,35,53,856. This decline must be regarded simply as a natural result of the bad seasons and Financial Conditions of the past few years, although there may be some small portion due to efforts on Germany's part to be self-supporting. But it must be noticed that the ratio of decline in imports and exports is not in proportion to the ratio of increase, in other words, careful study of the market and hardwork has kept Germany's exports to India less affected than her imports hence. The participation in the Allahabad Exhibition is another step in the great fight for commerce and in Germany's interests is a very wise one. We hope that the decision will be taken to heart by the Government of India. Frequently the *Government Gazette* contains details of proposals as to forthcoming exhibitions in various parts of the world and far too frequently these are followed, after a long interval, by a brief announcement that Government has decided not to participate. If Germany finds the advertisement necessary India should not lag behind for trade conditions are changing rapidly and as many openings as possible are needed for her surplus products.

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"KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY." BOTH political parties at Home, recognise the futility of attempting much in the way of legislation, whilst the Government, as we pointed out before, is practically under the domination of Ireland. The Unionists are naturally sceptical about Mr. Redmond's expressed determination to insist upon a Home Rule Bill before they will take a solitary step towards helping the Government to pass either the Budget or a resolution concerning the veto of the Upper House. The Nationalists in most cases would be reluctant to stand the expense of another election at an early date and may prove complaisant to some extent. "Ministers must not shrink an inch before the prospect of another Election," says the *Daily News*. Whether they do or not matters little and another early Election is inevitable. The phrase is merely a synonym for "keep your powder dry." We anticipate another appeal to the country before the Autumn,

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 4th instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

LADY Eileen Eliot has now practically recovered from the recent attack of measles from which she has been suffering and has gone to Barrackpore to recuperate.

WE understand that it has been decided to increase the number of tugs which have been specially commissioned for service in the Persian Gulf to stop gun-running, and three more tugs of about 150 tons each are required immediately.

THE death is reported at Cuddalore on Sunday, as the result of a shooting accident, of Mr. Henry Irwin, second son of Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E.

SIR Herbert White will, as present arranged, leave Rangoon on the 2nd of March in the R. I. M. S. "Mayo" for Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd January shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 95,051 mounds with an increase of Rs. 61,324 in the earnings.

A Press Communique issued in Calcutta states :—"Visitors desirous of attending the meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General should note that tickets for admission to the Council Chamber can in future be obtained only through a Member of Council and that applications for such tickets must reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department at least two days before the meeting for which they are required."

AN aged voter, Mr. W. J. Haywood, of Herne Hill, who is a freeholder in six county constituencies, succeeded, with the help of the famous motorist, Mr. Charles Jarrott and an open six-cylinder 45-h.p. Napier car, in polling all his six votes on Friday, Jan. 21, the distance covered being from 340 to 350 miles. Mr. Haywood is over seventy years old.

REFERRING to a recent note on insect bites, a correspondent writes as follows :—"I just wanted to write to you and tell you of an experience my brother had with one of our obnoxious centipedes and Scrubb's Ammonia. He lives in Kalgoorlie, W. Australia, a big mining city ; centipedes and scorpions are often found in the homes there as in most tropical countries. One evening while sitting by the fire he felt himself bitten in the thigh by one of these horrid creatures ; the bite is extremely painful and very poisonous, and soon an enormous lump formed. The boy not knowing what to do, and having noticed on the bottle of Scrubb's Ammonia that it was good for insect bites, applied the Ammonia undiluted to the wound. The application made him dance around the room for a bit, but it eased the pain, and on going to a doctor he told him what he had done. The doctor said he had saved himself severe illness and the subsequent trouble of much poulticing, lancing, etc. One is really ill for weeks after the bite of one of these unwelcome insects, and fatal cases have been known. I thought it very interesting and would hardly have thought that Scrubb's Ammonia could have proved so efficacious in the case of such a severe bite as that of the centiped of which we have to beware in this part of the world."

MILITARY MATTERS.

British Defences.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

THE Right Hon. R. B. Haldane on Monday addressed a meeting of the electors in the Town Hall, Prestonpans, and referred to military matters. As to the question of how the Liberal Government had left the national defences, he said he was not going to speak of his own feeble efforts. They could judge of them themselves. But two things he would contradict specially. It had been said that the War Office, under his administration, had let down the reserve of cartridges. This seemed a small thing, but it had been spread about all through the constituency. When people said these things he thought they said them in ignorance. He did not impute malevolence, but gave the statement an unqualified contradiction. Not only was the reserve enormous at this moment, but it was larger than it had ever been before. He proceeded on one principle only, namely, making ready for war and they must assume that the reserve of cartridges was the one fixed by the General Staff as ample for their utmost necessities. As to the other point, that the equipment of the Territorial Forces was wanting, he could only say that the equipment was in a large measure already provided, and what remained was already provided for and would be in the possession of those who required it within a few weeks. It was impossible to create an army by a stroke of the pen. Why the other side were some ten years in talking about creating an Army. (Laughter and cheers.) The Liberal Government had created one, and its equipment would not be found wanting. He wanted to say a word about the Navy. He served on that confidential Committee of the Cabinet, the Committee of Imperial Defence, which had to inquiry into the question whether the Admiralty had kept up the Navy to the proper standard, or whether, as was alleged by Lord Charles Beresford, they had let it down. They were satisfied, not only that the Fleet had not been let down, but that it was stronger to-day than ever it was before. They possessed a bigger Fleet, got together during the course of last year, a Fleet more powerful, both in the quality of ships and their number in the divisions in which it consisted, and its organisation, than any Fleet the country ever possessed before. That Fleet was twice as powerful as the German Fleet in the North Sea. When he said that he wished emphatically to dissociate himself from the suggestion that there was or ought to be any unfriendly rivalry between this country and Germany. The duty of this country and of Germany was to see that their defence was perfect, not in the interest of war, but of peace. The most foolish thing anybody could do was to make the kind of speeches their opponents were making, suggesting there was some rivalry between this country and Germany, which was to end in war. He had mentioned this question of Imperial Defence to brush it aside.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It is often complained in Berlin that bellicose intentions are imputed to England on the other side of the North Sea. Germany, however, can supply a Roland for the British Oliver. General Keim, whose inflamatory tongue and compromising pen, coupled with his rash habit of not keeping his private corresspondence properly under lock and key, led to a severe crisis in the Navy League, and his own removal from the position of "boss" of that organisation has been enlightening the people of Jena as to the danger that threatens them from Great Britain. His words are instructive in more ways than one. He said:—"Our political prestige and our political power have undoubtedly sunk in recent years. Whilst in Bismarck's time the whole world listened for the opinion of German diplomacy at Berlin, it is now the decisions of the diplomacy of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg which chiefly give the keynote. One gets the impression, and the experiences of Germans abroad confirm it, that German diplomacy wishes to go through the world on felt slippers. It is high time we adopted a more energetic tone. If anyone says there will be no wars in the future, he is only fit for the madhouse. Defeat in a future war would mean for us Finis Germaniæ. For the whole world stands against us. It is deplorable that authoritative persons should not draw attention to this danger. War will arise from commercial antagonisms, for all recent wars have been the result of questions of a commercial nature. And England, our commercial rival, will wage this war. I fear that our old military superiority does not exist to its former degree. The strength of the army and navy does not alone decide a victory. That is chiefly done by the imponderabilia—that is to say, the ethical and moral factors. We must and will renew the German nation internally. Among all peoples of Europe we are the nation that possess the least national pride. We need national pride and national honour.

HOLLAND AND THE BOER WAR.

The Committee of the First Chamber of the States-General at the Hague on its report on the estimates for the Minestry of Foreign Affairs, declares that the members of the Second Dutch Ambulance Corps of the Red Cross Society, which took part in the South African War, are still lying under the stigma of being traitors and spies. It is pointed out that they were for eighteen months prisoners in Ceylon, and that the Dutch Government had never prosecuted a conclusive inquiry as to the foundation of these charges, the truth of which the men themselves strenuously deny. The Committee urged that now that Great Britain was following the concillatory policy in South Africa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs should have this matter cleared up. Several members of the Committee express the opinion that Venezuela is dragging out the negotiations for the settlement of Dutch claims. Doubts are also expressed as to the advantages for Holland contained in the North Sea Agreement, which it is declared, does not guarantee Dutch neutrality. M. van Heechren, Senator and ex-Minister in Stockholm, in a note in the appendix, trusts that by a declaration to be appended to the North Sea Agreement, Great Britain and Germany will give a guarantee to respect Dutch neutrality in the event of war.

GENERAL GORDON.

In memory of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of General Gordon, who was murdered at Khartoum on January 26, 1885, the hero's statue in Trafalgar-square was decorated. One of the tributes was a beautiful wreath of arum lilies, chrysanthemums, and forget-me-nots, to which was attached a card bearing the following inscription ; "'Faithful unto death.' From an old soldier at Khartoum, with a fond hope that all who can will now help to perpetuate Gordon's memory and the spirit which actuated him, by contributing to the Khartoum Cathedral Fund." Another wreath, composed of laurel leaves and the Gordon tartan, came from the Gordon Boys' Home. Sir John Kirk sent a fine wreath of laurel tied with a large blue ribbon, with the inscrtption. "'The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.'—Psalm cxii., 6." "A tribute of affection" was sent by Sir John Knill (director) and the workers and friends of the Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society. At Gravesend, where General Gordon spent a considerable portion of his life, the anniversary was also observed by the local ragged school, with which the distinguished soldier was intimately acquainted. It was in connection with this particular school that he conducted a class of what he called his "Gutter Kings."

ARMY SECRETS IN AUSTRIA.

With regard to the reports published in the newspapers that an extensive organisation to combat espionage was being formed by the Austro-Hungarian War Office, it is emphatically stated in official military circles that all reports of the existence of such an organisation and various rumours concerning espionage are inventions, and devoid of all foundation. The reports of the detention of a military attache in connection with the recent arrest of a military official named Kretchmar for espionage are also declared to be incorrect. In connection with the recent espionage affair at Vienna Arsenal, the journal *Die Zeit* states that the military authorities have obtained conclusive evidence implicating the Russian Military Attache, Colonel Marchenko. The Attache left for St. Petersburg on Sunday night, and it is stated that the Austro-Hungarian Government has demanded his recall.

TERRITORIALS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

Last year, and even before many employers of labour went out of their way to encourage their employees to join the Territorial Army and to extend special privileges in the line of pay and holidays to those of their men who backed them up. It was very fine and patriotic of them, and deserving of the best esteem of the nation. But the great employers of labour, to whom allusion is made, perhaps do not know some of the inner workings of their own organisations as well as the outsider who has studied the questions. Difficulties exist of which the following is an example. A firm is throughly patriotic, and the managing director is not only a splendid business man, but one why has the welfare of his employees at heart, and who at the same time is anxious that the huge, organisation of which he has charge should contribute its quota to national defence. Now, the employees in such a firm as this naturally divide themselves into three categories, Territorially speaking. Amongst the younger men there are those who are keen to become citizen soldiers and those who are slack in this matter ; the third category is composed of the older and more influential heads of departments, or "buyers," as they are called, who are not only not keen to learn how to defend their homes, but greatly resent any privilege extended to Territorial members of the firm. Unfortunately, it is in the hands of these very men to make or break the Territorial success of the firm. The employees find themselves in somewhat of a quandary. On the one hand their managing director tells them, "Go to camp for a fortnight, and I will give you full pay ; you have only to ask for leave, and it shall be granted." On the other hand the "buyer," the departmental chief, says : "If you ask for leave I shall not recommend it, and I shall make things unpleasant for you in other ways." Now, this is a state of things which should not be tolerated for a moment, and yet it is a state of things which most certainly exists. The "big man" is far too busy with weightier matters to consider the question whether Brown or Jones should be allowed to take his leave at camp-time ; he leaves that to his subordinates, and the latter, not being Territorials themselves, bamboozle him every time. Jones, they say cannot be spared, Brown is indispensable; thus, Messrs. Jones and Brown fined their dreams of camp fading into the horizon, and the bona-fide promises of their chief overruled by their departmental head. It is understood that his discipline must be upheld, and the managing director of a great commercial enterprise cannot be expected to take the stock of the holiday arrangements of all his employees; on the other hand, it is not fair that his under-strappers should abuse their trust in matters of detail and work out their pretty jealousies upon the men under their charge. In this connection it might be of interest to record how two large employers of labour dealt with this problem of opposition amongst the heads of departments. In each case the head of the firm was a keen Territorial officer, with several hundred men in his employ. In each case the chief found that non-Territorial heads of departments wrecked their vengeance upon their subordinates by refusing to recommend their applications to attend camp on some flamey pretext or another. In each instance this pernicious custom was checked by a notice in the following lines : "Members of the Territorial Army requiring leave for attendance at annual training will apply direct to the managing director. Any member of the Territorial Army before being dismissed has the right of appealing for a personal interview with the managing director."

In the above paragraph reference was only made to those employers of labour who honestly desired their men to become citizen soldiers. Unfortunately, there are a few firms who like to tell the public one thing and to enact another. Last year, when the recruiting boom was in full swing, such firms made all sorts of promises, and advertised them thereby gaining much praise and many customers ; but when the boom subsided, the reputation of patriotism well established and the time for the fulfilment of the promises was at hand, the directors repented of their patriotism. Employees who had joined the the Territorial Army were told they could only go to camp for eight days, and they have to take the remainder of the holiday when convenient to the firm. In many cases men have been obliged to wait until December, and to take their holiday then. This is what one might call exploiting patriotism.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Major General Young, Commanding the Rawalpindi Brigade, is granted 8 months' leave out of India from the 9th March; Colonel Johnson, 36th Sikhs, will officiate in command of the Brigade.

Captain Muspratt, Staff Captain, Division of Chief of the Staff, is granted 8 months' combined leave out of India.

Captain Omerod, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant, 3rd East Lancashire Artillery Brigade, Territorial Force.

Lieut. Hodson, Adjutant Viceroy's Bodygaard, is granted leave out of India for 8 months.

Lieut.-Col. H. Bonham Carter, R.E., has been permitted to retire with effect from 30th January 1910.

Captain Lemon, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of that Battalion of the Regiment.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

EXTREME UNCERTAINTY.

Precedence of Business still Unsettled.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The political situation is so uncertain that he papers on both sides are exhorting their ollowers to "keep their powder dry" and in readiness for developments, though the Unionists re sceptical about Mr. Redmond following up is tactical demonstration by an actual attack.

The Liberal Whip, Mr. Fuller, speaking t Trowbridge, said that difficulties had arisen naking it possible that the Budget would be ejected.

The attitude of the Nationalists is uncertain nd electors are urged to keep in readiness for nother election in a few months' time.

The *Chronicle* says that taking the Budget rst will involve the postponement of the ords' veto resolutions until after Easter. ny policy, it thinks, is better than the discouragement of this cause.

The *Chronicle's* Lobbyist says that in view f the temper of the Liberal Party and the dvantage of securing the hearty co-operation f both sections of Nationalists and Labourites, t is now probable that the veto will be first, ven though this involves the risk of losing he Budget and another election at an early late.

The members of Government, defeated at he elections, have tendered their resignations, ut a seat has been arranged for Mr. Pease, who will be promoted, and one will be found by Colonel Seely.

The *Daily News* says that Ministers must ot shrink an inch before the prospect of another election.

THE PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL.

Demonstrations in Berlin.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

There have been numerous Social-democratic demonstrations against the unpopular Franchise Bill in the streets of Berlin. The Police prevented a mass meeting in the centre of the city. The demonstrators came into conflict with the Police. The latter fired blank cartridges. Several people were injured in the fracas.

GERMANY AND INDIAN TRADE.

Participation in the U. P. Exhibition.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A telegram from Berlin states that a meeting at the Ministry of the Interior, held under the auspices of the Standing Exhibitions' Committee, discussed Germany's participation in the Allahabad Agricultural Exhibition. In view of the keen interest of German firms, it was decided to organize a German section. Government has appointed Mr. Goesling, of the Consulate-General in Calcutta, as Commissioner.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

Worse than Previous Experience.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The floods in the valley of the Saone are worse than before. Whole villages are submerged.

ENTERIC AT MALTA.

Epidemic Abating.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram from Malta states that up to the present 200 cases of enteric have occurred. The outburst is subsiding.

THE NAVY.

Value of H. M. S. "Invincible."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. McKenna, in reply to a correspondent, denies Lord Charles Beresford's Dartford statement of the 25th January that the "Invincible" is useless, describing the statement as mere nonsense.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

THE ORKNEYS.

J. C. Wason, Liberal, by majority of 3,323. No change.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Men Resume Work.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The colliers' strike in New South Wales begun in November is being terminated, the men having agreed to resume work.

ACCIDENT DURING GUNNERY PRACTICE.

Battleship Shoots Another.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

While H. M. S. "Bulwark" was at gunnery practice at Portland, one of the twelve-inch guns went off accidentally, the shell passing through the funnel of H. M. S. "Natal."

THE "GENERAL CHANZY" DISASTER.

Searching for the Victims.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A French destroyer squadron has sailed for Minorca in search of corpses from the wreck of the "General Chanzy."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A number of bodies from the "Chanzy" have been washed ashore. They were lifebelts. Others were tied to pieces of wreckage. The only survivor named Rodel lies in hospital in a serious condition. Apparently he was washed ashore on the baulk of timber and passed forty-eight hours in a cave.

THE SACKVILLE CLAIM.

Dismissed with Costs.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The claim to the Sackville peerage and estates has been dismissed with costs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 13.

The P. and O.S.N. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 4th instant, left for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day and the s.s. "Mongolia" for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. to-day.

THE DEPORTEES' RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEBRUARY 14.

Subodh Chandra Mallick, who was staying here after his release from Bareilly starts for Calcutta to-morrow by the Punjab mail.

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 14.

Sham Sunder Chakravati and Satish Chandra Chatterjee, who left on Saturday for Calcutta, and Monoranjan Guha who leaves to-day, received from their Babu well-wishers a warm welcome on their arrival from Thayetmyo, Bassein and Insein jails respectively. K. B. Bannerji sent his carriage and pair to the railway station for their conveyance to his residence in East Rangoon. Guha, who was indisposed, was met by his two sons who had received special permission from the Government of India, to see their father and were not aware of his release until their arrival at the wharf in Rangoon when they could not realise the news of the release being true. The whole of Friday and Saturday the men were shown round places of interest in Rangoon. On Friday night a reception was given them at the Bengal Social Club, where within brief notice 150 Bengalis gathered to offer congratulations. All the three released speak on the whole in high terms of the treatment meted out to them in their respective jails. Chakravati would be visited by the Sessions Judge, Thayetmyo, and the Commissioner and other officials in course of their inspection of jail who often conversed with him for one to two hours. All three men, though melancholy during the first two or three months of confinement, were during the remaining ten or eleven months very cheerful.

A SUCCESSFUL POLICE RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

On Friday afternoon the Calcutta Police raided the house of a Pathan, Umar Baksh, in Coolootola and made a curious discovery. During the search the Police came upon a blind window which being removed disclosed a small mint. The Police seized about Rs. 50,000 in currency notes, gold and silver coins and ornaments, and in the room were also found nine seers of opium and sixteen phials of cocaine. Five arrests were made. It is believed that the accused belong to an organised gang of robbers and opium smugglers, who have been carrying on their illicit trade in all the principal cities of India and Burma.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Sir Henry Cotton has made complete recovery from his somewhat serious illness, but it is probable, says a London correspondent, that he will not stand for Parliament again.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto and party returned from Barrackpore yesterday evening.

Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mr. Munro Robinson who have been guests at Government House leave for Burma by the B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. "Lama" to-morrow morning.

There will be a dinner party at Government House to-night and another to-morrow night as also on the 28th instant and the 4th March.

SIR JOHN AND LADY HEWETT.

Memorial Institutions at Barabanki.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 14.

Sir John and Lady Hewett will visit Barabanki on the 16th to formally open the Hewett Weaving School and Lady Hewett Zanana School. There will be a large exhibition of looms, machinery and work. Addresses will be presented by the Taluqdars and a garden party will be given in honour of the visit.

THE SURAT "CAUSA CELEBRE."

Accused Allowed Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEBRUARY 14.

The learned Sessions Judge in a long and learned judgment granted Anupram's bail application. The provisional order is made absolute and the accused is ordered to be released on the same bail as that on which he was released by the District Magistrate.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Serohi-Palitana branch of the Bhavnagar-Morvi Railway.

HOSTEL FOR JAIN STUDENTS.

Opened in Bombay.

SECULARISM RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke opened yesterday afternoon a very handsome building in Elphinstone Road, Bombay, which has been provided by a wealthy Jain family for the accommodation of students of their own community who may come from up-country to the Bombay city to receive their education. The founder of this institution, after whom it is named, was the late Mr. Seth Gokalbhai Mulchand, who more than 40 years ago was a prominent banker in Bombay. He was notable for his strict observance of religious duty and for his charities amongst his own community and in 1904 he established a Sanscrit College for Jain students at Benares, and himself bore half its cost. Among other institutions he founded a hostel for students in his native town of Visnagar and also a resting-place for Jain ascetics at Junagadh. When it became evident that the small Jain students' hostel already existing in Bombay was much too small to satisfy the demands made upon its space, and that a larger and costly building had become necessary, Mr. Sheth Goculbhai readily came forward with the offer of a sum of Rs. 75,000, provided a Jain Conference would supplement this sum with a grant of Rs. 25,000. This was gratefully accepted, and the commencement of the building was made in July 1908. It was completed last December having cost however, much more than the original estimate of a lakh. The total outlay upon it has reached a sum of Rs.1,35,000 and the balance has been generally given by Mr. Seth Manilal, the founder's son.

The building will accommodate 60 students who will pay a small sum for their food, but will have lodging free. For the maintenance of the building Mr. Seth Manilal has given the monthly income, Rs. 400, of two large chawls near by. The hostel which has been built to the designs of Mr. Ragunath Mukund, is quite worthy of the architectural traditions of Bombay. It is entirely in the Gothic design, with a very charming decorative scheme and is built of blue basalt stone with dressings of white porebunder. Its central block of two storeys stands at the back of a small countryard and has above the carved oak doorway a picturesque overhanging balcony of white stone, with ornamented pillars and arches. The two projecting wings are each of one storey and boast verandahs and balconies of which the arches are composed of alternate blocks of blue and white stone, and produce a handsome effect. The hostel contains in all 30 rooms, including a guest room, a room for religious exercise, a library, office and diningroom, and a gymnasium is shortly to be added.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR.

For the reception of His Excellency and guests a large shamiana was erected facing the building, and for some time before the Governor's arrival this was filled by a large gathering, representing all the Hindu communities. His Excellency, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. C. C. Watson and Captain Davies, A. D. C., was received at the entrance by Mr. Seth Munilal Goculbhai, Dewan Bahadur Amalal Sakalal, Mr. Kilachand Devchand, and Babu Jeevanlal Panalal, and was conducted to the platform. Others who found seats there were Sir Narayan and Lady Chandavarker, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Rev Dr. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas' and others.

SPEECH OF THE FOUNDER'S SON.

Dewan Bahadur on behalf of Mr. Seth Manilal read the following speech :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a source of genuine gratification to the Jain community, and to me personally, that we have been fortunate enough to have His Excellency the Governor, whose deep sympathy in all Educational matters is well known, to perform the ceremony this day, and I am sure I am voicing the sentiment of the whole of our community when I say that His Excellency has laid us under a deep obligation by so readily and graciously accepting at my humble invitation, the pleasing function of the ceremonial opening of this building. Before I request Your Excellency to proceed with the business of this Meeting, I crave permission to mention some facts relating to its inception. The great difficulty experienced by Jain students in obtaining suitable accommodation for residence of Bombay, induced the late Mr. Fakirchand Premchand Roychand to make a very modest beginning in this direction in the Lal Bag, a public building belonging to the Jain community. Five Jain students joined at first, but their numbers increased so rapidly, that as many as four students occupied each of the few small rooms that were at our disposal. At this critical juncture, my late revered farher voluntarily stepped forward to give the much-needed help. He offer Rs.75,000 for the building of a Hostel, on the Jain Conference undertaking to supplement the sum by a donation of Rs. 25,000 out of their funds. As the construction of a suitable building must take time, he made temporary arrangements for the residence of the Jain students in a rented building in Girgaon at the expense of about Rs. 125 per mensem. In the meanwhile enquiries for a convenient site were set afoot. Before the choice was finally made my father's life was cut short, and it fell to my lot to carry out the philanthropic work he had initiated. The choice of his friends and myself fell upon the ground on which we are now assembled. It is at once spacious and well situated, besides being connected with the other parts of this City by Railway and Tram communication. The work of supervising the erection of the structure was placed in the hands of a competent Engineer, viz., Mr. Raghunath Mukund, and everything has been done to make it aesthetic, and at the same time suitable for the main purpose for which it is intended. A Gymnasium will be shortly added, and the Institution will be equipped with books of reference, and a Library of useful works. The cost has far exceeded the original sum of Rs. 75,000. It will be very nearly about Rs. 1,35,000. In incurring this large outlay it has been my aim, as it was my father's, to be serviceable to the members of the Jain community. I trust that the latter on their part will always look upon it as their own institution, which deserves to be specially fostered by their conjoint efforts. For it need scarcely be said that its ultimate success will depend upon the interest they evince and the co-operation they afford in promoting its welfare. The students residing in this Hostel will be provided with the necessary furniture with lights and with the establishment needed for the building. There are several things, however, for which they will have to rely on their own resources, or on the friendly help of charitably disposed members of the community. There will be a certain number of students unable to pay the school and college fees, to provide themselves with text books, and even to pay for their boarding expenses. I feel confident that the United Conference of the Jains, if I am not mistaken, are among the richest community in India, will cheerfully come forward to supply these and other desiderata that are sure to arise.

In founding this Institution, it has been our aim to provide something higher than mere physical and material conveniences for the Jain students residing in Bombay. Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that a Jain Temple has been placed in a part of the building. The observance of the ceremonies and practices of our religion will be strictly enforced on all who take advantage of the facilities afforded here. Further it has been arranged to give instruction in the noble principles of our Religion in a systematic manner. A competent Jain Graduate of the Bombay University has been appointed as a Resident Superintendent of this Institution. It will be his duty to enforce proper discipline, to look over the conduct of the inmates, and to endeavour to influence and form their character. Among the defects of the present Educational system brought to light by the unfortunate occurences of the last few years, there is none so glaring as the absence of religious and moral instruction. An earnest endeavour will be made in this institution to supply this shortcoming. I hope that the students who complete their education in this Hostel will be useful members of our community and exemplary citizens. Steps are being taken to place the institution on a permanent basis by the creation of a Trust. I fervently hope that my co-religionists will all cordially co-operate to make it completely serviceable to the Jain students of this Presidency and even of more distant parts, and thus to fulfil the earnest hopes of my lamented father. It cannot have escaped the notice of a keen observer of your Excellency's world-wide experience, that this Institution is sectional and sectarian in its scope. Like many others that have lately sprung up into existence in Gujerat and elsewhere, it no doubt lies open to this observation. In the general awakening that has affected all classes of people in this Presidency, each community, caste, race and sect has naturally begun to look after, what with its past ideas, it considers its own peculiar interests. Thus caste and sect at present form the starting points of many progressive movements. The most encouraging feature, however, of the situation common to all of them consists in the fact, that all aim at the reform of abuses in their Social customs, and have unanimously accepted educational advancement as the sine qua non of substantial progress. In this way the several caste and sect institutions move along converging lines, and, it is believed, contribute to the general advancement of the country as a whole. I earnestly hope that so far as the present Hostel is concerned the results may justify my humble anticipation. As a Jain I adhere to the tenets of my faith, but they are in my humble opinion quite consistent with the progress of the whole of India.

Before I conclude, I beg permission to refer to the ghastly crimes recently perpetrated in this fair land. Almost the whole of the Jain community all over India has for generations past been engaged in the persuits of trade and commerce, and none prize higher than the Jains the boon of peace, which the enlightened British Government can alone preserve in this ancient land. Further, it is utterly repugnant to the dictates of our religion to kill or even injure the smallest insect or organic being. We, therefore, unequivocally condemn the horrid deeds of assassination perpetrated in certain parts of the country, and detest the false and mischievous notions that have unfortunately seized a few of the young men of the country. We beg to offer our loyal and hearty co-operation to the Government in any steps that it may think necessary for stamping out the dire evil. Now I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen, who have responded to my invitation, and to convey again to Your Excellency the grateful acknowledgments of the Jain community for presiding on this occasion. I now beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to proceed with the ceremony of opening this Hostel.

Mr. Manilal then presented His Excellency with a silver key, and the Governor replied as follows :—

GOVERNOR ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Mr. Manilal Gokhalbhai, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have lately had the pleasure of opening or starting a large number of undertakings of great practical value to the people of Kathiawar. Such undertakings are encouraging proofs of progress in many directions, showing that the public good is more and more considered and that public needs are being gradually supplied. To-day we have met together to inaugurate a building which will supply a need of the Jains, and I am very glad to be able to perform this interesting ceremony in the full belief that your community will greatly benefit by the advantages to be provided for its students. Mr. Manilal has clearly explained how from small beginnings initiated by the late Mr. Fakirchand Premchand Roychand this fine building has come into existence. I am much struck by the fact that the Jains of Bombay are now awakened to the need of sound education as a necessary condition of the full development of their strong commercial instincts and that they have found generous benefactors ready and willing to come to their assistance of their students. The late Sheth Gokalbhai Mulchand was the first to offer the sum of Rs. 75,000, if supplemented by a grant from the Jain Conference, and his son Mr. Manilal has, with true filial devotion, carried out the wishes of his father at an expenditure which has amounted nearly to Rs. 1,35,000. We must all regret that Sheth Gokalbhai passed away before he could see the realization of his generous wishes : but I am sure that the Jain community of Bombay will always be grateful to Mr. Manilal who has set a fine example of filial affection and of public spirit. The site that has been chosen for this hostel seems admirably adapted to its purpose and I am particularly glad to hear of the arrangements proposed for the welfare of the students. As you know hostels have great advantages if they are under proper supervision; but, in some cases, they have undoubtedly been productive of evil. Mr. Manilal has told us that the object of this Institution is to "provide something higher than more physical and material convenience for the Jain students residing in Bombay." The youths who will occupy this building will not be allowed to forget the tenets of their ancient religion, and rules of conduct will be inculcated which must help to the building up of character and to the making of good and patriotic citizens. Nothing can be better than the five vows of self-restraint which the Jain religion enjoins upon its followers : Do not kill or injure. Do not tell lies. Steal not. Be chaste and temperate in thought, word and deed. Desire nothing immoderately. Such precepts cannot be too strongly enforced upon the youth of all countries and in them can be found safe guides of life and conduct. I have often tried to draw attention to the evils which arise from the

DIVORCE OF EDUCATION FROM ALL SPIRITUAL IDEALS.

It was necessary for the advancement of India that western knowledge should be brought to bear upon this country ; but unfortunately the effect has been to give the impression that a purely secular education sufficed for the needs of life and that the ancient religions which in the past have been the support and the inspiring influence of many fine characters, could be disregarded. In part at least this pernicious fallacy is responsible for the crimes which all right thinking and patriotic Indians deplore. I am glad to know that the Jain community in Bombay is fully alive to the dangers of the situation, and realizes that their young men need alike discipline and moral training. As Mr. Manilal has told us a Jain temple is provided and the observances of religion will be brought to bear on the inmates of this hostel. There is also to be a well qualified Superintendent whose duty it will be to exercise personal influence upon the students and endeavour to form their characters. In these conditions, all that is best in the hostel system may confidently be expected to be developed, and this Institution should become a model to others in India. Mr. Manilal has pointed out that we are met to inaugurate what may be regarded as a sectional and sectarian movement. That is not necessarily a drawback. In the awakening of India to western methods of thought, each community or caste will inevitably become a starting point of progress ; but this is not inconsistent with a gradual growth of community of interests and of belief in the universal brotherhood of man. It is my deep conviction that only under British guidance can the people of India, slowly perhaps, but certainly, move in the direction of a common nationhood. The Jains, with their natural aptitude for trade and commerce and the strong aversion to violence which results from the gentle teachings of their ancient religion, have benefited immensely since the establishment of peace throughout India. I am sure that they realise this supreme advantage that, as law-abiding people, they will not be induced to take part in movements which can lead only to anarchy, and that they will loyally support Government in any measures which may be necessary for the maintenance of order and to prevent the corruption of the immature minds of their sons. I have now great pleasure in declaring this hostel open. I congratulate Mr. Manilal upon his generosity which will be a permanent source of satisfaction to him, and I am sure that the Jain community as a body will co-operate in ensuring the success of an Institution which will conduce to their prosperity and advancement.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, said this occasion illustrated the fact that one of the most important communities in this Presidency were awakening to the consciousness of their duties, not only to themselves but to the community and to the Government. It showed that there was a spirit of mutual help among them, which destinguished all the communities of this Presidency, and the Jain community in particular. If there was one community more than another, who were appreciative of the spirit of modern times and the peace and security which they enjoyed under the blessings of British rule, it could be said without exaggeration to be the Jain community. He had always recognised the difficulties attending religious and moral instruction in this country, but if they could not have moral instruction in their schools, the best way to meet the difficulty was by "ashrams" such as they had met to see opened that day.

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded and the motion was carried enthusiastically.

His Excellency then formally opened the building and viewed the rooms provided for the students.

EUROPEAN SOLICITOR IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 14.

Before the Divisional Bench of the Chief Court to-day, Robert Greening, European Solicitor of 18 months' standing in Rangoon, was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of pleaders of the Chief Court for not disclosing the following facts in a petition for admission here:—the fact of his having been convicted by the Magistrate of Cape Town, and sentenced to two months' hard labour for the offence of culpable insolvency ; (2) that he was suspended from practising as an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony by an order of that Court on 17th March, 1904, with leave to apply for his reinstatement after a period of twelve months ; (3) that he was suspended from practising as Attorney of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Natal by order of that Court on 10th June, 1904, with leave to apply to that Court within one month after the expiry of twelve months from the, date of the order with liberty again to practise as Attorney of the Court, the order providing that if he made no such application or if his application should not be granted the order of suspension should be final. In his application for admission as pleader to the Rangoon Court, it was alleged, he intentionally made a statement conveying the impression that he had never practised in any other country than in England.

Mr. Sealy, appearing for Greening, submitted that his client admitted having been committed for two months' simple imprisonment for attending in bankruptcy summons, but submitted that the offence was technical and not criminal, and the order of the Natal Court was bad in law. Culpable insolvency consisted of disobedience of orders to attend a meeting of bankruptcy creditors. If the Court was against the Solicitor, then he should not be struck off the rolls, but only a small period of suspension would amply meet the case. The Bench reserved orders.

CLAIM ON GOVERNMENT LAND IN BURMA.

Right of Private Ownership.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 14.

An important judgment has been passed to-day by the Full Bench in the appeal of J. Moment vs. the Secretary of State which raised the question of the validity of section 41 (b) of the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act of 1896. This clause which has evoked much comment in Rangoon during the past few years enacted that no Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to determine any claim to any right over land as against Government. Three of the Judges, Sir Charles and two other Judges, in three separate judgments say that the Legislative Council of Burma has no power thus to subject any claimant of his remedies at law, while the fourth, Mr. Justice Robinson, holds contra on the ground that the section introduces a mere change in procedure and not change in the rights of parties and is, in fact, part of a process of evolution which must take place in every country and every system.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Overawing the Kuki Nagas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

On the noon of 5th instant a small party of Manipur Military Police proceeded to Mauthana to effect juncture with three companies of Naga Hills Military Police. The former is commanded by Mr. W. C. Cosgrave, I. C. S., and the latter is led by Colonel Wood, Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills District. This punitive force will penetrate into the interior of the country simply to overawe the Kuki Nagas who have not yet paid taxes to Government and have committed some acts of brigandage. Peaceful negotiations were attempted first, but to no effect. When asked as to payment of taxes they referred the matter to the Burma Government and Manipur State as well. They say that they have paid Government dues to them. On the contrary this statement was found to be incorrect. Hence this little expedition was despatched against them.

Kuki Nagas, unlike the other tribes, wear their hair long and have agreeable features and symmetrical figures. They seem stouter than the Pathans, but like the latter they are of courageous spirit. Their weapons are country muskets, arrows and long spears.

THE BURMA KEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. Dalrymple Clark, late Superintendent of the Kheddah Department, Burma, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust arrived by the s.s. "Herefordshire" this afternoon.

LATER.

Dalrymple Clark preferred not to make any statement for publication. He lands here, perfectly a free man, and will surrender to the Commissioner of Police to-morrow when he will be immediately realeased on bail, this having been arranged.

THE LOSS OF S.S. "KASHMIR."

Marine Court Inquiry Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Marine Court inquiry into the loss of the "Kashmir" concluded before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, and three assessors. After re-examination of Wilson, Chief Engineer, and R. Barr, Fleet Engineer, the Court recorded its finding which will be forwarded to the local Government.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Leslie, the Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. R. M. Phillips tendering his resignation as a member of the Corporation, and a copy of a notification by the Commissioner, that Mr. S. M. Edwardes had been elected a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. M. Phillips.

THE MAZAGON ROAD.

The Corporation on the motion of Mr. Leao resolved to forward to the Commissioner for report a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista and others stating that the Mazagon road which was comparatively a narrow road was widened a short time ago from the Railway Bridge to the Tramway Terminus, but that it still was far too narrow for the existing and potential traffic ; that in widening the road the portion at the Tram Terminus where tramcars were allowed to stand and where three roads meet was not widened, with the result that great inconvenience and obstruction to traffic are caused and the safety of passengers endangered; that a portion of garden land available near the Terminus, which its owner was reclaiming for building purposes, be acquired for widening the road at that point, the night Tramway Company being compelled if possible to defray the cost.

Mr. J. C. Kiddle in a letter to the Corporation stated that while he was driving in his victoria between the Bombay Gymkhana and Kalbadevi Road, a Municipal hydrant coolie suddenly let off water straight at his mare with the result that the mare shied, broke the harness and fell, making a wound in the right knee. He gave notice that in case the animal was disabled he would claim damages from the Municipality.

On the motion of Mr. J. Baptista it was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for disposal with a request that he would inform the Corporation of the action taken by him in the matter.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN BOMBAY.

The Government in a letter furnished the information which the Corporation had sought regarding the number of licensed liquorshops, clubs, hotels, restaurants, and refreshment rooms, etc. in each ward of the City.

Mr. Wacha moved that President be requested to invite the attention of the Government to the excessive sale of country spirit in the Fort and "F." and "G" Wards, where a considerably large number of factory operatives lived, with a view to diminishing the sale to reasonable limits.

Mr. Wacha said that it was for the first time in the history of excise in Bombay that such a return had been furnished and they were thankful to the Government for supplying them with it. Mr. Wacha further said that it would be seen that the total number of liquor shops in the City was 275, of which 19 were situated in the Fort ward, 31 in the "B", 57 in the "C", 36 in the "D", 64 in the "E," 32 in the "F." and 36 in the "G" Ward. The gallons consumed in these wards were 9 739, 70'165 121'137, 52'784, 118'197, 49 868 and 54'474 respectively, making a total consumption of 566'364 gallons. The average consumption per shop was 20 39. The number of shops in the different wards was : "A" ward 19 shops, "B" 31, "C" 57, "D" 36, "E" 64, "F" 32 and "G" 36.

It would be seen that a small number of shops do not signify small consumption. The Fort had only 19 shops and yet shows the largest consumption and that for the smallest of small population in the whole city. More surprising was the fact that while the average of the total sale per shop was only 2,639 gallons per year, Fort Ward shows a sale of 5239 per shop or more than double. Another surprising fact was that within the radius of not even an eighth of a mile there were five shops one in Gunbow Street, one in Borah Bazar, one in Cowasji Patel Street, one in Parsi Bazar and one in Ghogha Mohola which sales between them of 5,181, 3,845, 2,840 2,718 and 1,633 gallons respectively or a total of 17,191 gallons equivalent to nearly 1-6th of the sales in the Ward. In the "B" Ward out of a total sale of 70,165 gallons one shop, in Abdul Reheman Street sold as many as 12,208 gallons or well nigh 1-6. In "C" Ward, Chandan Wadi, Lohar Street and Oavel Street show at the largest sales between 4,000 and 6,000 gallons. In "D" Ward, Chunam Kiln Lane was distinguished for selling 4,892 gallons. In "E" Ward Upward Duncan Road, Jacob Circle, Clarke Road, De Lisle Road, Lawrence De Lima Street, Wari Bunder Road showed the largest consumption. In "F" Ward, which was a Mill district, Kala Chowki Road, Bhoiwada Cross Road, showed the highest sales. In "G" Ward Fergusson Road, Elphinstone Road and Mahim Bazar showed the largest. This was also a Mill District.

The motion was carried.

ELECTRICITY BILL.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the Commission be requested to report on the question raised in the correspondence received with the letter from the Government in relating to certain difficulties in regard to undertaking for electric traction, etc. and that the Government be informed that having regard to the statutory provisions under which the Corporation's business must be conducted it was impossible for the Corporation to communicate their views during their time fixed by Government.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that it was too important a matter on which they were asked to express their views to be disposed of within the very short period that the Government had fixed. This was not the first time that the Government had fixed a short time for the Corporation in which to express their views on an important matter ; and he thought the time had now come when they should inform the Government that a body like the Corporation could not be expected to work in the manner in which Government departments worked and that it was not possible for the Corporation to place their views before the Government before the 17th February, which was the time fixed by the Government.

The motion was carried.

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING BILL.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, in a letter regarding the Town Planning Bill stated that there was no intention on the part of Government to create an entirely independent authority for the City of Bombay, and that the duty of carrying out the purposes of the Bill would be entrusted to the Municipality or to the Improvement Trust or possibly to a Committee of these two bodies as circumstances might dictate. Sir P. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded, and a copy be forwarded for information to the Committee already appointed.

Sir Pherozeshah said that it was gratifying that the Government had seen the point of view of the Corporation. But he must confess that the letter was by no means thoroughly reassuring. The Government in their letter had stated that there was no intention on their part to create an entirely independent authority for the City of Bombay and that the duty of carrying out the purposes of the Bill would be entrusted to the Municipality or to the Improvement Trust or possibly to a Committee of these two bodies as circumstances might dictate. Now this the speaker said was not reassuring. The Corporation was entitled to know what the particular body was that they would create. He would emphatically say that the only body that was entitled to be vested with these powers was the Municipal Corporation. Again this point must be incorporated in the Act itself.

The motion was carried.

It was also resolved to adopt the ad-interim report of the Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill and to inform the Government according to that report.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarded to the Corporation a proof of a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, together with the statements of objects and reasons and requesting the opinion of the Corporation on the provisions of the Bill.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah it was resolved to refer the Bill for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for early report to a Committee.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

The Commissioner forwarded to the Corporation the letter he had addressed to the Government regarding the plot of ground on the Cruickshank Road near the Municipal Buildings, and also the letter from the Government.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, stated that there was no plot of Municipal land which could be made available for exchange with the area of Government land on Cruickshank Road offered by Government. The Municipality would therefore be glad to acquire it by purchase. He should be glad if, in view of the first offer of Government vide Government resolution No. 237CW-1799 of 25th November 1895, Public Works Department, at the rate of Rs. 20 per square yard, Government could see their way to accept a lower rate than Rs. 60 per square yard.

The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, in his letter stated that concerning the front block of the vacant plot of land between the Municipal Offices and the Police Magistrates' Court, measuring 3,611 square yards, Government had reason to believe that the estimate of Rs. 60 per square yard as the value of the land was not in excess of its actual market value. Taking all the circumstances into consideration Government were prepared to lease the site to them on the following conditions :—(1) The lease to run for a term of 99 years with one renewal for the same term on revised rent. (2) Rs. 60 per square yard to be taken as the value of the land. (3) The Municipality to pay annually 4 per cent. on the value of land as rent.

Sir Dinshah Petit moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the terms on which the Government were prepared to lease the plot to the Municipality.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved an amendment that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were prepared to purchase the plot on the terms and at the same rates at which the present site of the Municipal Building was purchased.

The amendment was carried.

SALE OF MILK IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a report by the Executive Health Officer regarding the arrangements made for supervising the sale of milk.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved that the matter be referred to a Committee and that the Corporation are of opinion that pending the report of the Committee and the Corporation's decision thereon vigorous measures should be taken by the Executive to prevent as much as possible under existing provisions of the law the importation and sale of adulterated milk in Bombay and the Commissioner be requested to report whether it was not feasible to arrange for prompt authoritative analyses of samples of suspicious milk so as to admit of unwholesome milk being summarily dealt with on the strength of such analyses.

The motion was carried.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved :—"That in view of the fact that the prevention of malaria in the City is more likely to be successfully achieved by the adoption of a wise policy of persuasion than coercion or intimidation the Corporation is of opinion that it would be well were the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee to issue instructions to the Health Department that in carrying out its malaria campaign it should avoid by all means in its power hurting the religious sentiments and feelings of such of the owners of houses as happen to have wells on their premises."

Mr. Wacha said that every campaign of this character required a great deal of sagacity and caution into its conduct. He had been told that there was no intention on the part of the Health Department to adopt the policy of coercion or intimidation, and yet what did the public find ? There were cases pending at the Police Courts where Parsi females were dragged on a charge of not cleaning or filling in their wells. Nobody wished more than himself the speedy extinction of the pest of malaria in Bombay. But he would say that to achieve this end, no coersive measures should be adopted. For they knew that in the past coersive measures with regard to inoculation had ended in a disastrously manner.

Mr. Cowasji Readymoney hoped a distinction would be made by the Health Department between persons who used wells for religious purposes and those who made only a pretence of using them for such purposes.

On the suggestion of Mr. Baptista, Mr. Wacha omitted the words "coercion" and "intimidation" from his proposition, which was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

THREE DARING POLITICAL DACOITIES.

The Police Make no Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Particulars of the recent Political Dacoity of Soleganti in Khulna show the daring nature of the crime which the miscreants perpetrated in the Herat of a populous village in daylight. On the evening of 7th last a dozen young Bengalis, respectably dressed, wearing gold mounted spectacles and watch chains paid a visit to the house of Rakhal Chundar Mukerji, a well-to-do gentleman of the village. Unsuspectingly they were allowed entrance inside the house when they disclosed their mission. Taken by surprise the inmates raised an alarm, but the dacoits were armed with daggers and revolvers and by freely using those weapons they succeeded in scaring away the neighbours and decamped with cash and valuables, No arrests were made. The police enquiry is proceeding. So far no clue is found to trace the identity of any of dacoits.

Another case of daring dacoity is reported from a village in the interior of Jessore district. On Friday night a band of young men, said to be respectable Bengalees, armed with guns, bayonets and swords, attacked the house of Bishwa Nath, a rich hyde merchant of Narail sub-division, and after mercilessly assaulting the inmates, broke open the safes and boxes, and extracted more than Rs.10,000. While retreating, the dacoits had a fight with the villagers in which several men were injured. The dacoits escaped in boats towards Jessore.

Another dacoity of a brutal nature is reported from Haripal, Serampore sub-division, the victim being a Mahomedan landholder by name Abdul Rabid. In the small hours of yesterday morning the inmates were aroused from sleep by a knock at the door and the owner with his mother and son, on going out to ascertain the cause, met the robbers at the main door. They numbered some twenty men and were dressed in up-country clothes. They carried with them torches, axes and lathies and to avoid detection wore false whiskers. Some of the dacoits, it appears, effected an entrance into the house by scaling the boundary wall and they let the rest in through the main door. They ransacked all the nooks and corners of the house and decamped with the booty valued at Rs. 2,000 in cash and jewellery. This is the fourth dacoity committed during the past week in the Hooghly district.

"FACING THE MUSIC."

After passing through the usual troubles incidental to every amateur theatrical production, we are glad to learn that an excellent cast has now been secured for that most laughable of farcical comedies "Facing the Music" which will be produced under the stage management of Mr. Sydney T. Pease, the versatile Bandmann favourite, at the Empire Theatre, on Thursday, February 24th and Monday, February 28th, in aid of two very deserving charities, the New Parsi General Hospital and the hardworking Sisters of All Saints, Mazagon. Rehearsals are in full swing and Rose and Company, will open a Box Office at their Rampart Row premises on Wednesday next. We learn that so many seats for the performance on the 28th have already been allotted among the well-wishers of the All Saints' Sisters that there is already talk of an extra performance on Friday the 25th. The good natured Directors of the City of Bombay Building Company have kindly offered to lend their beautiful Theatre for an additional evening if it should be required. In any case, however, our readers will do well to pay an early visit to Messrs. Rose and secure their seats for what promises to be a most amusing evening's entertainment.

VAGRANT LEPERS IN BOMBRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some few months ago you were good enough to give a report in your columns of a public meeting, held in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A, in connection with the Leper question as it effected Bombay. In addition to the report of the meeting, reference was made in your Editorial columns which showed sympathy with the efforts of the promoters. As the mover of the resolution, on that occasion, which was adopted by the meeting and forwarded to Government for their consideration, may I, through your columns, again appeal to the public not to allow this question to quietly drop out of their thoughts, being, as it were, a mere "flash in the pan?"

It is too common in the annals of history and of reform, that the public, in sympathy with a specific object, hold their meetings, pass their resolutions in all earnestness, forward the conclusions to their proper sphere, then fold their arms with a sense of having done their duty. Too often, however, this has not been enough to secure the necessary reform.

Government officials, as a rule, are a hard-worked class, constant demands, good, bad, and indifferent, are made upon them from all sources. Delays occur, the public are silent about the desired reform, its leading advocates are busy persons, there is apparently no urgent need to deal with the matter, little is done, it is an old question, &c.; then another set of enthusiasts come along, realize the evils, stir up the dead bones, hold another meeting, or series or such pass resolutions—and again there is a "folding of the arms," "a little more sleep, a little more slumber," but what about the evil itself all this time? As a rule it goes on, and gets worse and incidentally more difficult to check or remedy.

Let me ask, Is this to be the same with the evils of the vagrant lepers, as we know them here in Bombay? And what of these poor miserable human beings themselves? Let us never forget that they are human beings. When for the first time one sees on arriving in an Eastern country the numerous leper sights that also are too common in the bazaars of Bombay, our deepest feelings of pity and sympathy are aroused, we are keenly sensitive to their sufferings and desolation, we feel grievously stricken with the utter sadness of it all, and could weep with much sorrow. We try to realize that these grovelling helpless beings, crawling like vermin through the dirt, with distorted features, and maimed limbs are our fellow creatures. There is nothing we would not do to help them. Our intense sympathies are unselfish. For the lepers themselves we feel. We wonder how it could be possible for a community to see these things, and pass on unmoved? But in due course these wretched sight become more and more common, we continue to see them day by day, month by month, year by year. Our hearts are not so sensitive to the desolation of the desolate, we do not now feel that poignant grief that first stung us, we are not so stirred with pity as we were. We cannot perhaps say that we are callous, but familiarity has bred indifference, and if we do consider them now, it is rather of the danger they are to our superior selves. They menace our health. Our feelings have experienced a change, and a less unselfish one. We describe them as a nuisance. We would certainly like them removed from the streets—for our sakes. Our changed wishes may be quite justified, but the prime force, and highest motives are less evident, for we have become seared by the all too common sights. Surely it should be the very reverse. And of the lepers themselves, I ask again, what of them? Is our Government—and that really means us—the embodiment of our national sentiments—to continue to do nothing, and to prolong this state of things? Are we to allow and to watch these most unfortunate of all classes, rot and die in our streets?

Can we not enthusiase all our follow countrymen, those from Home, and those of our race born here, to take the matter up in real earnest? Can we not also enlist the humanitarianism of our Native colleagues, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Jews alike? Are we not all of mankind, and are not the poor lepers likewise? Is it too much to again urge that this question be dealt with? Do not let us talk of 'mere sentiment,' of course he pity is sentiment. Life is full of sentiment. All our moral propensities are sentiment. As long as the sentiment is for the up-lifting, and assisting as in this case, the utterly helpless, then I say, give us more sentiment until our sentiment becomes a law on our Statute books. Can we call ourselves civilized as long as we tolerate in our streets these derelicts of humanitly, and continue as a nation to do nothing permanent for them? Let me appeal to your readers. Can any of us without distinction be proud of our civilization as long as one leper remained uncared for, and drags out in utter misery his, or her, awful existence, or shall we be ashamed, until we have made provision for their physical comfort as much as possible?

Will our Government hear us? We are all responsible, Europeans and Orientals, in our lack of definite action. Surely of all classes of stricken humanity, they need our assistance most. To be of real value this must be done 'according to the law,' and not left to individual sympathy and charity. Once more I say, what of the lepers? If we keep them in view, rather than the evils of their freedom, then our hearts will be hurt, and our sense of justice quickened.

Will our Government need the silent cry of the lepers?—Yours, etc.,

FRED SATCHWELL,
Y. M. C. A. Chambers.

BOMBAY PRADESH ARYA PRATINIDHI SABHA, AND THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a copy of the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of this Sabha, which is a representative body of all the Arya Samajis in this Presidency, for your information and favourable consideration.

"That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Arya Pratinidhi (Representative) Sabha of the Bombay Presidency notes with regret that in the criminal complaint, Crown vs. Jawala Prasad and others, filed at Patiala, Mr. Grey, the Prosecuting Counsel, has falsely accused the Arya Samaj movement in general and Swami Dayanand Sarswati, its founder in particular, of being political aye, disloyal. On behalf of all the Arya Samajis of this Presidency this Sabha thinks it its duty to note its strong protest against such insinuations and wishes it to be broadly known that the Society was never founded for any political purpose, nor has it during its period of existence ever worked for spreading any political propaganda, far be it from its sphere of work any spread of disloyalty or disaffection towards the British Government. On the contrary the Society has always looked up to the just British Government for help in the spread of its mission which is to revive the Pure Vedic Religion and reconstruct Society on the old basis and work out the Social and Religious Emancipation of Mankind on the same basis. Its founder sacrificed his life doing this altruistic work and was always thankful to the British Government for the free scope afforded to him in his work and so do the present Arya Samajists.—Yours, etc.,

KALYANDAS J. DESAI, B.A, L.M. & S.,

Secretary, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Bombay Presidency.

NATIVE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

A meeting of Native Journalists was held here to-day, and it was decided in view of Press Act to form a Press Association in Bengal to watch the interests of the Native Press

SNOW IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 14.

People were despairing of snow: The whole of January and the first ten days of February have been exceptionally dry and a water famine in Simla had been considered a matter of course. It has been warm like summer. Under these circumstances snow has come as a great relief. Clouds have been gathering for two days and yesterday morning it began to snow in right earnest and is continuing still.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT NANDOD.

Mr. A. L. M. WOOD, Political Agent of Rewakantha, presided on Thursday the 10th instant, at a gathering of all the school children of the town of Nandod. A large number of gentlemen, consisting of the officers of the State and the gentry of the town were assembled in a Darbar shamiana, pitched for the occasion in the High School compound.

The Headmaster of the High School opened the proceeding with his report in which the following were some of the salient points. In the course of the last five years the number of students in the High School has increased by 108. The fees are exceedingly low. The boarding-house attached to the school is attracting students to this school, from such places as Ankleshwar, Amod, Olpad, Jambusar, Lunawada, Balasinor, and Petlad, and it was accordingly found necessary to make additions to the boarding-house building to provide suitable accommodation to the increasing number. Free studentships are liberally bestowed. The number of scholarships for mofussil students of the State is considerable. Seven students were successful from this school in the last Matriculation examination and four in the School Final examination. The Sanscrit Pathshala in the town has 58 students, and it gives instruction both in literary and religious subjects.

The Inspector of Primary Schools next read his report on the progress of Vernacular education in the State, He stated that there were 81 Vernacular schools in the State including six girls' schools containing about 4000 pupils including 780 girls; that education was entirely free in the case of all girls and of Kaliparaj and Mahomedan boys; that in the case of other boys, the fee charged was only one anna in all the classes; that free studentships were very liberally bestowed and that girls and boys of the backward classes were given special prizes for regular attendance. He referred to the special scholarships awarded to Kaliparaj boys and the scholarships awarded to the students of the State studying in the Training College at Ahmedabad. He added that the total expenditure of the State on education exceeds Rs. 45,500 per annum and quoted the following appreciative remarks of the Director of Public Instruction about the enlightened educational policy of His Highness from his last annual report:—

"In the Rewa Kantha the larger States persue a liberal policy. In Rajpipla 2 Bhils and 30 others passed the Vernacular final examination; teachers are well paid and there are a number of students from this State in the Ahmedabad Training College, and in the Kola Bhavan at Baroda. And again Rajpipla maintains a most successful girls' school attended by a good many girls of over 16."

Some select pieces, of recitation in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati, were next gone through and then Mrs. Wood was requested to distribute the prizes. After the distribution of prizes Mr. Wood addressed those present in a very appreciative speech, in the course of which he said that he was pleased to find His Highness's own little sons and his nephews taking part in the phyical drill in connection with the school recitations, because he believed that such free mixing with other boys of their age was sure to result in benefit to the young Kumars themselves as well as to those with whom they came in contact. He was surprised to find, when he visited the local schools the day before that there was no playground for the boys near the schools. But when he read the programme the same evening, he found at the very top of it, the words the "new parade ground," and was glad to learn on inquiry that it was called "new" to distinguish it from the "old" parade ground which was given over to the boys to be used as play ground and that the new parade ground was made by His Highness at considerable expense. He was glad to learn from the report that His Highness took a very keen interest in the school, boarding house and fully realised the benefits—social, educational and moral—arising from such institutions. He alluded in appreciative terms to the provision made by His Highness for the religious education of the boys in the Sanskrit Pathshala. He thought that the Rajpipla State was one of the first in the whole of Gujarat to obtain the control from the British Government over its educational institutions, and he congratulated His Highness on his wise educational policy, for he could detect no change in the old policy, no break of continuity. He was glad to find that the same gentleman who had worked as Inspector of Schools before the schools came under His Highness's control, still continued to do the same duty and that he was not saddled with any additional duties such as those of a Nyayadhish or a Magistrate. He thought that the Rajpipla State would serve as an excellent model to Native States desirous of having the control over their educational institutions. He said that the Head Master's report and his elocution had raised in him high expectations about the recitations and he was very glad to be able to say that those expectations were fully realised. He complimented His Highness on the encouragement given to boys of the backward classes such as the Bhils. He said that the Coat-of-Arms of the Rajpipla State represented two Bhils as supporters of the Gadi, and it was but natural and appropriate that His Highness should give encouragement to those men and thus enable them to raise themselves to a higher level. With regard to the mention made in the report of some scholarships and donations to the schools, he said that donations to charitable or philanthropic purposes was not a new thing to them, as there were so many assignments of land to various charitable purposes everywhere. But the changed conditions of modern life made it desirable that rich men should give handsome donations to educational institutions, and he hoped that public charity would flow more and more in that channel and added that that was the best use that could be made of one's money. In conclusion, he thanked His Highness for his kindness in asking him to preside at the gathering and in asking Mrs. Wood to destribute the prizes.

The usual distribution of "pan-supari" terminated the proceedings.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Indian Branch.

The annual competitions for the Indian Volunteers' Challenge Shield, presented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Indian Railway Ambulance Shield, presented by His Royal Highness the Grand Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, will take place at Jubbulpore in the Rajkumar College Hall kindly lent for the occasion on Wednesday, March 2nd at 11 a.m. Colonel S. J. B. Robinson, Principal Medical Officer, Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades, has kindly consented to act as Moderator of the Competition. Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Geddes, D.S.O., M.D., Commanding the Station Hospital at Jubbulpore, has acceded to the request of the Indian Branch, Committee to act as Judge and Examiner. He will be assisted by the following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who have been so good as to volunteer their services:—Captain Barbour, Captain Bennett, Lieutenant Lloyd and Lieutenant Denge. Arrangement for the Annual Camp for the teams are being made by Mr. R. F. R. Cooke, District Traffic Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, who has rendered valuable services to the St, John Ambulance Association by similar services in previous years. The present holder of the Volunteers' Shield are the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and of the Railway's Challenge Shield the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The North-Western Railway and the Simla Volunteers have entered teams this year for the first time.

THE MADRAS ANGLO-INDIAN LOAN SOCIETY.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

Judgement was delivered to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which the Directors and Auditor of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society were charged with cheating, on a complaint of Mr. G. Seddon a depositor. All were acquitted and discharged for want of evidence.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM TO RECOVER RENTS.

Decree for the Plaintiffs.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

BRUEL AND CO. VS. HAJI SIDICK HAJI HOSSEIN.

His Lordship has disposed of this suit filed by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant, who is a dealer in sugar, the sum of Rs. 3,300, alleging that the sum was due to them either as rent or as compensation for use and occupation of a certain godown in Clive Road for the months of December 1908 and January and February 1909, at the rate of Rs. 1,100 per mensem.

It appeared that the godown in question was built on land that was leased out originally by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to one Mulji Jivraj in the year 1883. This lease with the godown on the land was about five years ago acquired by Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo. Mr. Lakhamsey let this godown to the plaintiffs for 12 months certain from the 1st of April 1908 up to the 31st March 1909, at a monthly rent of Rs. 1,100. The plaintiffs in their turn let the godown for the same rent from 1st May 1909, for the remaining period of the lease to the defendant. The defendant used the godown for storing sugar bags in it, and had paid to the plaintiffs the rent of the godown up to the 30th November 1908. On the 5th December following, there was a fire in the godown. The fire destroyed the roof and several doors and windows and the sugar stored in the godown was partly burnt and partly damaged by fire and water. Immediately after the fire, the salvage corps of the Insurance Company or Companies, with whom the sugar had been insured, took possession of the godown and the goods in it. Four days after the fire they changed their minds and sold sugar in the godown to one Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, who is also a large dealer in sugar, and the possession of the godown with the sugar in it was given to him. After the fire Messrs. Bruel and Co., on the 10th of December 1908, wrote a letter to Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo, asking him to note that the agreement between them had ceased owing to the fire. Lakhamsey immediately replied stating that the godown was occupied by sugar bags and other kachra and gave notice to Messrs. Bruel and Co., that he would hold them responsible for the rent of the godown till such time as the godown was cleared and possession of it given to him. The defendant on the 9th January 1909, wrote a letter to the plaintiffs, stating that as the godown was destroyed by fire, he had exercised his option to terminate the tenancy and the same was at an end. This was written by him in reply to a demand for the payment of rent for the month of December.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that it was established that the bulk of the sugar had been removed from this godown by the 16th of February and very little remained in the godown, and His Lordship held that Lakhamsey got back possession of his godown on the 16th of February. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that under Section 108 (e) of the Transfer of Property Act, he was entitled to exercise his option to put an end to the lease; he had further contended that once a tenant exercised the option given to him under that clause, the lease became void and must be treated as a lease void "ab initio". His Lordship remarked that he felt considerable difficulty in accepting the argument that in the events contemplated by Section 108 (e) on the tenant giving notice, the lease became "ab initio" void and no claim could be made thereunder.

Continuing, His Lordship said that he thought that the defendant, when he announced his intention to treat the lease as terminated, was bound to give, if not clean possession of the godown, at all events, vacant possession. His Lordship held that the defendant was bound to make compensation to the plaintiffs for use and occupation of the godown from and after the date of the fire till the 16th February, when the owner of the godown was able to re-enter the premises.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,750. This sum was made up of rent for the first five days of December 1908 and compensation for use and occupation thereafter till the 15th February 1909. The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit. Plaintiffs were ordered to pay their own costs of and incidental to the amendment of their plaint and pay the defendant his costs of putting in his supplemental written statement.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Conviction and Sentence Confirmed.

Before Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight.

IMPERATOR VS. MAHADEO HIRJI.

For the Accused: Mr. M. R. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustamji and Devidass.

For the Crown: The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from a decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

It appeared that the accused was a clerk in the branch of the Gujrat Bank having its place of business at Sheik Memon Street in Bombay. The Manager of the Gujrat Bank branch, Mr. Gunesh Maske, received advices from a constituent named Motilal Muganlal to purchase for him two bars of silver which would be worth from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 3,800 and the constituent appointed one Bhugwanlal Keshowlal as a broker. In consequence of this advice the complainant gave the accused on the 4th December about 1 p.m. Rs. 4,000 consisting of three currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each and ten currency notes of Rs. 100 each and instructed him to go to the Specie Bank and buy two bars of silver. About 3 or 3-30 p.m. the accused returned without the silver and without the Rs. 4,000. The accused told the complainant that a stranger cheated him out of the Rs. 4,000 under the pretext for buying silver for him. After this, information was conveyed to the police and Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and Inspector Sullivan, of the same Department, took up the matter for inquiries on the afternoon of the 10th December. As a result of the Police investigations this accused who had complained of his having been cheated was himself arrested on the 12th December. It further appeared from the evidence that one Vithaldass, at whose house the accused boarded, told the complainant that there was a Mahomedan at Chukla Bazar who wanted to change a thousand rupees note for Rs. 900. Accused told the complainant that he (the accused) would see if there was any truth in the matter. At about 7 p.m. the same night accused and Vithaldass went to the complainant and accused asked the complainant to give him Rs. 900 to buy the note for Rs. 1,000 which Vithaldass said a Mahomedan was selling. Complainant did not pay the Rs. 900 but he himself accompanied the accused and Vithaldass to the bazaar. Complainant also informed the Police about this and the police kept a watch, but no Mahomedan turned up with a Rs. 1,000-note. The complainant's evidence further showed that one H. R. Modi who was examined as a witness had applied to the Bank for a loan of Rs. 5,000 and that the accused had asked him several times to give the loan to Modi but the complainant had refused. The evidence of Modi showed that he was a friend of Vithaldass and the accused and that Modi had been managing the defence of the accused.

Upon the evidence his worship, without any hesitation, found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above stated. Against this decision the accused appealed and their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said that there was enough made out upon evidence for the prosecution to shift the onus on to the accused's shoulders. Their lordships remarked that he was not a young man of about 18 or 20, but he was 30 years of age and the calmness and the coolness with which he went about giving information how he had been cheated, showed that there was deliberation. On the whole, their lordships thought that the Magistrate had come to the right conclusion.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed and the conviction and sentence confirmed.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

A Coal Transaction.

Before Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Fifth Judge.

F. H. D'BRITTO VS. SORAB F. VICAJI.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For the Defendant:—Mr. K. K. Sunteke.

His Honour has disposed of this suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 375, being half brokerage due by the defendant to him on a contract for the sale of 3,000 tons of coal to the plaintiff by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

It appears that the plaintiff had agreed through the defendant as a broker to purchase from Messrs. Chunilal Harilal and Co. 3,000 tons of coal, and according to the custom prevalent in the market, claimed half brokerage which the defendant had recovered. The defendant denied the claim and denied the defendant's liability to pay half brokerage to the plaintiff, and stated that the plaintiff should recover half brokerage only by deducting the same from his own vendor's (Chunilal Harilal and Co.'s) bill and that the plaintiff had given it up to the firm of Messrs. Chunilal Harilal and Co. and had settled it in his account with them.

His honour dismissed the suit with costs.

An application for appeal was rejected by the Full Bench.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

SENT TO WORK-HOUSE.

Inspector J. Miller charged John Scott, Scotchman, with having no visible means of subsistence and fixed place of residence. The accused was arrested in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning. He stated that he was a baker. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Work-house.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Syed Mohamed Alani charged his brother Syed Ahmed with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 19,700. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, instructed by Mr. Mirza, solicitor, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Rustom D. Wadia, instructed by Mr. N. H. Moos, solicitor, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant had to take the amount in question to Bahrein, but the accused advised him to entrust the amount to him for safe custody. The complainant acted according to the advice and went to Bahrein. From there he drew a hundi which the accused dishonoured. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the story about the alleged deposit was a false one. The accused was acquitted.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay League of Mercy was held on Monday evening in the Freemasons' Hall, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

The following report of the Committee of the League was approved and adopted:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Looking back over the past year, the Committee of the League of Mercy in Bombay record, with thankfulness to Almighty God, a certain measure of growth in the work and usefulness of the League while they realise only too clearly how far short it has fallen of the great needs that exist in this city. In February 1909 the Committee welcomed Miss Hirst as a new worker from England, and one who has had much experience of rescue work at home. In the same month they bade farewell to Mrs. Jackson as she went home for her much-needed and well-earned holiday, and it is with heart-felt satisfaction that they have heard of her restoration to health, and they anticipate with thankfulness her return in the autumn of 1910 to the work to which she devoted herself with such tireless love and energy. Miss Hirst's report of the work done during the year will convey some idea not only of that which she has been permitted to achieve, but also of the great need of further development and organisation so that that which is the aim of the League, viz. to protect young girls who are in danger and to save if it may be those who have fallen, may be fulfilled far more effectually than is at present possible. There is a very urgent need for a shelter in charge of a capable Matron where friendless and homeless girls may be taken in, and thus saved from ruin, and where those whose need is more desperate yet may find temporary shelter ere proceeding to the home in Bangalore. But until the public come forward in a spirit of more liberal generosity, the Committee dare not undertake the expense of such a Shelter. Meanwhile they gratefully record their indebtedness to the Salvation Army which has kindly allowed them to rent a room in their Home in Mazagon and allows the Officer in charge to look after any girl who may be sent there temporarily by our worker. The Committee also wish to acknowledge the kindness and consideration shown by the Sisters in Banglore towards the girls sent to them from Bombay. They are also deeply grateful to the Committee of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund for giving generous financial assistance in sending a deserving case home again to England.

The Committee part with much regret from Miss Hirst who has worked faithfully and well for a year in what must ever be a most difficult work, and they cordially welcome Miss Wade as their new worker and pray that God be pleased abundantly to bless her labours.

They cordially thank Mrs. Dickens and Mrs. DuBoulay for the valuable assistance they have rendered as Honorary Secretaries and Mrs. Heaton for all that she has done as Honorary Treasurer.

In closing, the Committee would lay definitely before the public what are the urgent needs for the adequate carrying on of this work.

First, there should be three trained lady workers, two for Bombay and one for Poona, and secondly there should be in Bombay a small Home or Shelter with a Matron in charge. For this the Committee must have the sum of Rs. 15,000 a year in all.

The League of Mercy has but one aim, one heart-felt desire, and that is to hold out the right hand of fellowship and help to those in darkness and sorrow and to say to them in the words of the Divine Master Himself, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

The Report of the workers stated that thirty-two definite rescue cases had been taken in hand of various nationalities. For several girls situations had been found, and some had been sent home again to their own friends in England.

A slight alteration in the rules of the constitution of the Commitee was effected whereby two more posts of vice-presidents were created.

Father Langhorne then addressed the meeting on the good work done by the League at Bangalore and emphasized the need for funds and two more refuge houses in the very centre of vice.

Mrs. Procter was the next speaker. She urged every one present to join hands in the mighty battle the League carried on, observing that success was sure. She also emphasized the need for shelter houses.

The Lord Bishop, in closing the proceedings, asked the audience to always bear in mind that if they started to do any good, they would meet with opposition as they could not counteract the forces of evil without arousing them. His Lordship observed that people did not understand that opposition meant the reality of the work. His Lordship also emphasized the need of such a League.

In conclusion, His Lordship asked those who supported the work to press those whose support they wished to get.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Day.

ANOTHER large crowd was drawn to the race course yesterday afternoon, when the Third Day of the Bombay Races Big Meeting saw a well filled card. The first of the events was the "Gaye Cup," a ponies race for English and Australian horses. On her previous performance Danseuse was made a favourite, but Evening Herald who also found a number of supporters maintained its price at 2's and 3's, But a sudden call came from the stable which made the punters rush to bookies to get what prices they could for Lady Nannie, which came down to 3's from 5's. Of course the favourite made a grand finish but her effort was too late and Evening Herald won by a head.

The Second Race, the Midget Plate, was an Arab ponies' event in which Evans landed Rajput comfortably by lengths, the favourite Mudkoor being placed second, Gafal an outsider taking the 3rd rank.

The event, the Mahaluxmi Plate, was the next race where Oakton won by 1 3-4 lengths, Gallileo who was fancied the most being placed second. In the next event Winchester upset all calculations of the punters who had made Tachreet a hot favourite, a very clever piece of jockeyship was displayed by Hoyt who had by this time secured two wins out of four races. For the Flying Plate Killua, with Brown up, had been made a hot favourite, but Lumination at the end rushed passed the post being closely followed by Lord Merv, leaving the favourite third. In the Salsette Plate, a handicap for Arabs, Hoyt on Vedas again scored, disappointing the supporters of the top-weight favourite Bendigo who was placed second by half a length. The details are:—

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr Gooulda' br e m Evening Herald (7st 7lbs) Hoyt 1
Mr G K's b aus m Danseuse (9st 12lbs)......Evans 2
Mr R R S's ch aus m Lady Nannie (9st) ...Brown 3
Mr Beg's bl aus g Koko (7st 6lbs)...........Whalley 4

ALSO RAN:—Pantry Girl (8st 5lbs); Miss Clare (7st 5lbs) and Encourage (6st 11lbs ed 6st 12lbs).

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Danseuse, 2 to 1 against Lady Nannie and Evening Herald, 3 to 1 against Pantry Girl and 10 to 1 against the rest.

THE RACE.—Good start was made, Pantry Girl leading out followed by Evening Herald, Miss Clara and Danseuse, at the half mile Evening Herald came up to Pantry Girl. At the five furlongs began to come up and from the distance chased the leader, but Hoyt had Evening Herald safe by a head. It was a very strong finish 1-2 length divided the second and the third, while 3-4 length separated the 3rd from the 4th. Time—1 min. 15 1-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 49-8 for win and Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by Bleach.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under.

Mr A S Omer's b a h Rajput 9st...............Evans 1
Mr R R S's g a h Mudkoor 8st 5lbs ....Brown 2
Mr Dara Cavasji's b a h Gafal 8st 10lbs......Etul 3
Mr Heath's g a h Minerva 8st 8lbs.........Barrett 4

ALSO RAN:—Creditor (9st 12lbs), Shanwar (8st 11lbs), Hishan (7st 4lbs), Murzook (7st 1lb carried (7st 3lbs), and Selection (6st 9lbs carried 6st 12lbs).

BETTING.—3 to 2 against Mudkoor, 3 to 1 against Rajput and 6's against others.

THE RACE.—Good start, Mudkoor led out from Creditor. At the five furlongs, Creditor took the lead from Hishan. At the half mile Rajput came close and at the three furlongs Mudkoor had levelled with Rajput. At the bend Rajput took the lead. Mudkoor tried to come up but could not overtake Rajput. Gafal rushed up at the finish and took third place. Won by 2 lengths, neck between 2nd and 3rd and 1-2 length between the 3rd and the 4th. Time—1 min. 28 2-5 secs.

The dividends on the totalizator were Rs. 63-8 for the win; and Rs. 20-8, Rs 16 and Rs. 47-8 for the places.

The winner trained by Owner.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr R R S's bl aus h Oakton 8st 12lbs ......Brown 1
Mr P B Avasia's b aus g Gallileo 8st 8lbs...Southall 2
Mr Kelso's b aus g St Patrick..............Kaeson 3
Messrs Clubwalla and Garda's ch e m Lady Violet Whalley 4

ALSO RAN.—Marton Mere (8st 11lbs); Ashanti Gold (8st 9lbs); Sacricomar (8st 7lbs); Lassta (7st 7lbs) and Lancasterite (6st 10lbs).

BETTING—5 to 2 against Gallileo, 2 to 1 against Oakton, 4 to 1 against Lady Violet and 20 to 1 against the rest.

THE RACE.—Marton Mere led out followed by St. Patrick; at the 6 furlong St. Patrick took the lead from Marton Mere, Sacrecomar, Galleleo and Lady Violet. At 3 furlong Oakton took the command from Gallileo and won easily by 13-4 lengths. Same distance between 2nd and 3rd; 1 1-2 length dividing 3rd and 4th. Time 1 min. 44 2-5 secs.

The dividends at the machine were Rs. 27-8 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

The winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Rs 1,500 to the winner Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr M Goculdas' ch a h Winchester 8st 3lbs Hoyt 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 9st 12lbs Ferguson 2
Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet 9st 10lbs ....Brown 3
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 7st 9lbs....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN: Amood (8st), Antica (7st 10lbs), and M V O (7st 4lbs).

BETTING.—Evens Tachreet, 4 to 1 against Winchester, 6 to 1 against Amood and 10's and 20's against others.

THE RACE—M V O led out from Antica, Tachreet, Winchester, Hoodaib and Lookman. At 3 furlongs Winchester came up and M V O which was leading up to the bend gave way and after a good fight Winchester won by a neck; 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, and neck between 3rd and 4th.—Time—1 min. 53 3-5 secs.

The dividends paid by the totalizator were Rs. 74-8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 15-8, and Rs.12 for places.

Winner trained by Bleach.

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third. A handicap for horses.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination (9st 3lbs) Whalley 1
Mr. A. G. D'Souza's b aus g Lord Merv (7st 6lbs carried 7st 9lbs) ....Southall 2
Mr. R R. R's br aus g Killua (7s 10lbs).... Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Huka (8st 6lbs), Lord Carlyon (8st 3lbs) and Picturesque (7st 12lbs).

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Killua, evens Huka, 2 to 1 Lumination and 6's 8's against the rest.

THE RACE.—Huka led out followed by Lord Merv, the latter taking the lead followed Lord Carlyon. At the bend Lord Merv and Carlyon were leading together when Lumination from outside rushed in and won by 1-2 necks; a neck between 2nd and 3rd and a head separating 3 and 4. Time—1min 4-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 37-8 for win and Rs. 22 and Rs. 50 for places.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlons. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1907.

Mr M Goculdas' ch a h Vedas 8st 3lbs.........Hoyt 1
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo 9st 12lbs............Evans 2
Mr Kassim Jurji's b a h Desert King 7st 10lbs Mujeed 3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h The Pilgrim 7st 9lbs Melsom 4

ALSO RAN:—Babil (8st 10lbs), Fruit Salt (8st 9lbs), Sun (7st 13lbs); Jassus (7st 7lbs) the Monarch (7st 4lbs) and Muzloom (6st 10lbs).

BETTING—2 to 1 against Bendigo, 4 to 1 against Vedas, Pilgrim and Babil and 10's against the rest.

THE RACE—Babil was left at the gate, Vedas and Bendigo running well. Bendigo was leading at 3 furlongs, but at the bend Vedas bucked up and won by 1-2 length; 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd and 3-4 length between 3rd and 4th.—Time—1min. 22 2-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 46-8 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by Bleach.

FOURTH DAY.

Horses struck out after declaration of 1st forfeit at 7 pm yesterday:—

THE EXTRA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. Wise Bird, Killua, Huka, Pelargonium II, Sasata, The Rooster, Sham Fight and Lord Barrymore.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Coel, Twistum, Lumination, Uro, Cill Dara, T M S Wolferton, Sam Clay and The Rooster.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong. Corrector, Nooman, Dilerjung, Lapwing, Darwin, The Monarch, Darianoor, Mahan, Arab Lord, Company and Bendigo.

THE SECOND DEALERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile. Republic, Desert Rose, St. Anthoney, National Conqueror, Phaleron, Lord Mayor, Nassus, Daulat, Shehban, Rugby, Ebor, Yazeed, sir Foote, Great Warrior, Temptation, Prince Rudolph Reformer, Khandalla, Dufferin, Harrar, Carthage and Sunny East.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Cracker, Encourage, Comeback, Refresher and Miss Clare.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Darby, Tinfaudel, Dervish, Corrector, Scimitor, Vedas, Steel, Yacoot, Ebrahim Pasha, Shanwar, and Nagashi.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon, on Tuesday.

GOLF.

The Golfers' Cup.

The following is the result of the second round of the Golfers' Cup now being played for over the Bombay links:—

First Round.

F S Johnston	...— 7	Johnston
A Gittins	...+ 1	
C A Russ ...	... Scr	
L Thacker ...	...— 3	Thacker
R Aitken ...	...+ 1	
R M Mackay	...— 6	Comber
E P Comber	...— 3	
H P T Lattey	...— 1	Lattey
C F Brandenburg	...— 9	
P J Arnott...	...— 3	......
S N Powell...	...— 3	
P W Cresswell	...— 4	Cresswell
G Hargreaves	...— 5	
A O Owen ...	...— 7	Owen
E E Savi ...	...— 9	
C W Breul ...	...— 6	Breul
M Innis Ker	... Scr	
T D Parry ...	...— 5	Coombs
E E Coombs	... Scr	
B H Duxbury	...— 2	Duxbury
B H Lockhead	...— 3	
T R S Mackenzie	... Scr	Lawrie
D N Lawrie	...— 4	
R D England	...+ 1	Jessop
J W Jessop...	...— 1	
C E Marsden	...— 9	Marsden
R Harwood	...— 8	
A L S Roberts	...+ 1	Roberts
A S Orr ...	...— 3	
R Butters ...	...— 9	Scott
R P Scott ...	... Scr	
A P Stewart	...— 4	Thompson
A S Bishop	...— 8	
J Thompson	...— 2	

THE POONA REGATTA.

The Madras Crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

The Madras crew for Poona consist of W. Simmons (Bow), J. Scott Mackenzie (2), A. K. D. George (3), C. G. Barber (Stroke), M. E. S. Thompson (Cox). They leave Madras to-morrow night with F. H. Thornton their coach.

LADIES' PAPERCHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Ladies Paperchase Cup was run this morning and ended in an easy win for Miss Forsythe. The following is the order of the finish:—Miss Forsythe on Karoli 1; Mrs. Lamond Walker on Master John 2; Mrs. Frerich's on Havelock 3.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total......	6	8	103
Thisday last year......	7	5	100

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

February 14th 1910.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	130	40	3
B	....	423	298	43
C	....	172	133	7
D	....	114	53	3
E	....	194	124	8
F	....	82	13	3
G	....	87	15	0
Total to date...		1,202	676	67
Total rats killed	....			1,878

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is a Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1909-1910:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In Feb. 1910.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal.........	4455000	7911775	3456775	......
In Jan. 1910.				
Bombay	Nil	15000	...	15000
Total...	4455000	7896775	3441775	......

Eleven Sales of Bengal Opium and ten months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of Feb. 1910.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	52650000	60506225	7856225	......
To end of Jan 1910.				
Bombay	5200000	10845300	5645300	......
Total ...	57850000	71351525	13501525	......

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW FROCKS FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

Picturesque fashions are having it all their own way in the case of gowns intended for smart afternoon wear, a London correspondent writes. While the favourite fabrics for these frocks also are invariably of a soft and silken texture. The latest varieties of drap de soie, for instance, are scarcely distinguishable from the riches crepe de Chine, except, perhaps, by their greater durability, white the new silk voiles and crepons are of a feather-weight, and as smooth as satin. Draped over-skirts and long tunics of wide-meshed net, bordered with deep silk fringe, are being arranged with excellent effect over close-fitting Princess robes of soft satin, while for still smarter occasions there are afternoon gowns in silk, almost entirely covered with draperies of ninon de soie, upon which elaborate floral designs are beautifully embroidered. Very lovely is a gown on these lines designed recently for a famous French actress, and carried out in soft silk and in a beautiful shade of pale lilac, made with a long train and fitting closely to the figure. Over the lilac silk there comes a graceful tunic which reaches to the hem of the skirt, back and front, composed of silver-grey ninon de soie, and cut with long panels, outlined with bands of grey and silver embroidery. The bodice part of the tunic crosses over in front, and the skirt draperies are also arranged in such a way that the lines of embrodery run diagonally.

DESIGN OF ROSES.

A beautiful design, representing large roses and rosebuds, with trailing sprays of foliage, is worked upon this tunic in grey silk and silver thread, the flowers being arranged so that they cover the lower part of each panel on the skirt, the whole of the upper part of the bodice, and the sleeves from the shoulder to the elbow. This harmony in lilac, grey and silver is most effective, and offers many suggestions in these and in other fabrics for afternoon frocks, suitable for the early spring. Tunics arranged with soft draperies which come to a very long point in front, but which are considerably shorter at the sides and back, are not without their advantages, since they give a remarkable appearance of height and slim elegance to the figure. Another afternoon frock, which also comes from Paris, has an underskit of rather bright sapphire-blue satin, bordered with a hem of black velvet ribbon. Almost entirely covering this satin skirt in front, where it comes down to quite a sharp point, there is a tunic of black ninon de soie, outlined also with black velvet ribbon and curving up at the sides. This tunic is comparatively short at the back, where it passes straight across the skirt, but from underneath it there comes a wide sash drapery of the same black ninon, which falls very gracefully on to the skirt, bordered in the same way as the rest of tunic, with black velvate ribbon. The bodice is of the sapphire satin, covered with fichu draperies of black ninon de soie, and filled in with a transparency of tucked black tulle, laid over fine silver lace. A large black straw hat will be worn with this gown, adorned with a full panache of sapphire-blue ostrich feathers, and trimmed round the crown with a wide band of silver galon, veiled with black tulle. On one side the brim is caught against the crown with a large rose in silver tissue.

THE LATEST MILLINERY.

In spite of the almost too general popularity of gold and silver trimmings on the millinery of the moment, metallic flowers, ornaments and bands of embroidered galon will be found on many of the newest and smartest hats which are even now being prepared in Paris, not only for Egypt and the South of France, but also for the early spring season. Large turban shapes in long-haired beaver are frequently to be seen with a sprey of gold or silver roses for their sole adornment, while the hats in fine Tuscan straw, with wide, shady brims, lined underneath with black velvet, have the crowns sometimes wreathed with flowers carried out in coloured metallic tissue. For wearing with fur-trimmed Russian costumes complete fur toques to match are very much in evidence, with cabochon ornaments in gold or silver at the side and tall paradise aigrettes. Wide-brimmed hats, covered with smoothly-stretched satin, are being arranged very effectively with a wide band of sable or chinchilla round the crown, caught at the side with a big bunch of shaded roses or geraniums. Weeping willow ostrich plumes, grouped so that they form a complete ruche round the crown of a satin hat, are also being used with great success, the brim of the same chapeau being allowed to curve up very sharply indeed on one side while it droops down closely over the coiffure on the other. On many of the three-cornered hats in black velvet, as well as on the turban shapes, some wonderfully effective ornaments are being used made in the form of large brooches in old gold or silver filigree, with one large stone in the centre, the colour of an emerald, a sapphire, or an amethyst. Below this brooch there hangs loosely a long single drop in the same colour as the centre stone. When the colour of the velvet hat or toque matches the shade shown in this jewelled ornament the effect is particularly good. Velvet turbans, by the way, have achieved quite a remarkable success, and are particularly popular worn with skating costumes carried out either in velvet or in velveteen to match. As these turbans fit down closely and comfortably on to the head they are very suitable for skating.

FOOTBALLER PRAISES CUTICURA

For Wounds and Use After the Game —Leg Kicked During Play and Would Not Heal—Maturated and Swelled to Thrice Its Usual Size.

CUTICURA CURED HIM WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

"My trouble arose through getting kicked on the football field. It was a very bad wound about three inches in length. I did not take much notice of it at first but about a week after it started getting very painful and swollen. I went to the doctors but after they had tried one thing and the other, I got tired of attending them, so I thought I would try to cure it myself. That was after about two months of their treatment. Well, I tried different ointments but all to no use. At last a friend of mine advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies, so I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment from the chemist and in about five days the leg showed signs of improvement. The swelling went down and all the matter and stuff came out quite fast. I mention that my leg (it was across the shin I had the kick) was about three times its usual size. So I kept on with Cuticura Ointment and I tried Cuticura Soap to cleanse the wound with. After that it healed up quite fast and is quite well at the present time. I had two boxes of the Cuticura Ointment and I still use the Cuticura Soap which I find is the best I can get, as it makes one feel so fresh after a hard game of football and I will recommend it to all my friends. J. Lester, 64, Watlington St., Reading, Berks, England, Sept. 16, '08."

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"ANGLO-AMERICAN MEMORIES."

Charming Studies of Great Anglo-Indians.

LORD KITCHENER IN PRIVATE LIFE.

UNDER the title of "Anglo-American Memories," Mr. George W. Smalley writes in the January number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" in a most entertaining manner of some of our greatest Imperial pro-consuls. We make no excuse for reproducing a portion of his writing which refers to Indian rulers and administrators.

THE MILITARY COMMAND OF INDIA.

When Lord Kitchener was given the military command of India, much was expected of him. The army and the whole military system of India stood in dire need of reorganisation. It was old-fashioned, dilatory, inefficient. To take but one instance, the cantonments were still where they had been established before the Indian railways had come into existence. To-day, everything is modern, and the two armies, English and Anglo Indian, are an impregnable machine of war. Lord Kitchener is reported to have said that there are now no conceivable circumstances in which the military control of India by England could be shaken. It hardly sounds like him, but whether he said it or another it expresses the best expert opinion. Possibly it does not take account of the Carnegies and Keir Hardies; but then their opinion is not expert, nor military. I suppose it may be said that it was to complete this gigantic task that Lord Kitchener's term was extended. When he and Lord Curzon came into collision on the question of the Military Member of Council, the same reason induced the Secretary of State for India and his adviser to decide against Lord Curzon. That Lord Curzon was right in upholding the civil supremacy is hardly disputed. The soldier is nowhere supreme. Lord Kitchener said he could not take orders from a subordinate officer of rank inferior to his own. The answer was that he took orders, not from his subordinate officer, but from the Council advised by a Military Member, whose advice the Council was at liberty to accept or reject. It is nevertheless refreshing to see a Government capable of looking at things as they are, and not as they are theoretically supposed to be. Being a military dependency, India has to be ruled, as she was won, by the sword; and I suppose the sword was never in more capable hands than Lord Kitchener's. Lord Curzon was among the greatest of Viceroys; in some ways the greatest of them all. But when the dispute arose between him and his Commander-in-Chief, Lord Curzon's work was all but done. His term had been extended to enable him to complete certain reforms and reorganisations and great administrative schemes. But of all these the foundations had been laid; the structure was well above ground; another hand could put on the roof. The Government, the Secretary of State for India, beyond all question would have been glad to keep Lord Curzon where he was. But Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were each equally determined men. It was not in the nature of either to compromise, still less to give way. It presently became clear that one or the other would have to go. I have always understood that the decision of the Government was taken without much reference to the abstract rights or wrongs of the case. It was taken with reference to the public interests—to the interests of India. Lord Curzon's work was done, Lord Kitchener's was not. India, deeply indebted to both, could therefore better afford to spare Lord Curzon than Lord Kitchener. If it is to be looked at as a personal question, there is a strong impression that Lord Curzon was not well treated: that his immense services deserved a recognition very different from this; and that he was, moreover, the champion of the civil against a usurping military authority, had there been time to consider such matters. But India before all, said the Minister then responsible for India.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

To Lord Curzon succeeded Lord Minto as Viceroy and to Mr. Brodrick's place Mr. John Morley fell heir, presently (in 1908) to become Viscount Morley of Blackburn. When Lord Morley's career is summed up one of the eulogies bestowed on him will be of a kind a man does not always welcome. In order to be a good Secretary of State for India he has renounced some of the beliefs to which, in his Radical days, he clung with most fervour. Or if he has not renounced them, he has held them unsuitable for the India Office. There he has had the courage to apply other maxims of political conduct than those he thought fit for Ireland. Between the Indian Secretary and Irish Secretary there is a gulf. The Home Ruler of 1886 has become the Imperialist of twenty years later. At last he has come to see that the Parliamentary institutions of England are not suited to all countries, and that there are races which neither can nor will govern themselves, but must be governed. If Lord Morley had been a Lord Ripon, the mischief to India would have been incalculable. But Lord Morley has given, I am told, a firm support both to Lord Kitchener and Lord Minto in the measures they thought necessary for keeping order in the great Peninsula; or in most of the measures. The Keir Hardies and the Sir Henry Cottons and the Indian anarchists have alike been disappointed in him. They complain that under him the law of India has been the law of the sword. When was it, in the last resort, anything else? They complain that he takes little account of the wishes of the natives. He takes much—there are those who think he takes too much; but never enough to put in peril the ascendancy of the present conquerors of India.

MILITARY REFORM IN INDIA.

Lord Kitchener, on the other hand, is said by some of his critics to have left one problem unsolved. He has not cared to understand the native mind in its innumerable developments. Probably no European ever really got inside the mind of any Oriental. Those who think they sympathise with the Indians or Chinese or Japanese are those who understand them the least. But Lord Kitchener's sagacity did not fail him when it came to the practical point. His aim was an army which, in any probable emergency, could be depended on. So he composed his new military units or some of them of different races and castes. Sikh and Rajput, Punjabi and Mahratta, Hindu and Musulman they melt together perfectly for regimental purposes; nor are there many finer regiments anywhere in the world. But if one of these elements mutinied, the others would turn against it. There would always be a majority for the flag. Thus has Lord Kitchener dealt with the spectre of military revolt, and dealt with it once for all. That is why the Indian anarchists, in their despair, have taken to bombs and to private murder seeming really to believe that the English can be terrorised into surrender. The truth is, it is Lord Kitchener's temperament, almost as much as his military genius, which fits him to deal with this medley of races. I spoke of the support Lord Morley had given him. But I believe Lord Kitchener went to India only on condition that he was to have a free hand. No sufficient military reform and reorganisation could be carried out on any other condition. If his success in South Africa was less complete than in India, that was because his plans of campaign were subject to censorship and control. I heard a soldier say at the time. "Give K. his head, and he would finish the Boers in six months." The questions he had to deal with were military questions. It was the same in Egypt. He spent three years in organising the Soudan campaign. Critics at home complained that he was wasting time and money. But when he left Cairo he took a through train to Khartum. As for the cost, it was that stern economist, Lord Salisbury, who said that the most wonderful thing about that expedition was K.'s doing it so cheaply. It was unlike Lord Salisbury to use the initial, but I believe he did on this occasion. K. is the name by which Lord Kitchener is referred to from one end of the Empire to the other. The soldiers use it. The officers use it. The natives use it. Some of his friends use it to his face, which proves that it cannot be a liberty, since few men would care to take a liberty with Lord Kitchener. I knew a lady who disliked him. She said, "When K. walks in at one door, I walk out of the other." She was the exception. All women, are exceptions—to a rule which does not exist. "The greatest chief of staff living," said the Germans of Lord Kitchener; possibly with a reservation in favour of themselves. They would not go beyond that limited panegyric. The remark was made by a German officer, high in rank, not long after the Boer War; and it was Paardeberg which rankled in his German mind, and would not suffer him to award to the English general a great power of leadership in the field. But I believe German opinion on that battle has since undergone revision. Whether it has or not, Lord Kitchener's military renown can easily take care of itself; nor is it his soldiership which I am going to discuss. I happen to have met him now and then, and what else I have to say about him is personal. I hope not too personal.

A WEEK-END WITH LORD KITCHENER.

It was on a journey from London to Alderbrook. Mr. Ralli's beautiful place in Sussex, that I first saw Lord Kitchener. We were a week-end party, and went down together in a saloon carriage. The figure which, next to Lord Kitchener's, stands out clearest, is the late Lord Glenesk's, still in the vigour of his versatile powers and accomplishments and attractions. The occasion was the more interesting because Lord Kitchener had then lately returned from Egypt, and from that victorious campaign which he, and he alone, had planned and carried through from beginning to end in strict fulfilment of the scheme framed before the actual preparations for it had been begun. This also might induce our German military friend to reconsider that chief-of-staff opinion above quoted. It was known that this second hero of Khartum—Gordon being the first—was to travel by this train. It was an express, and there was no stop before Guildford. But consider the enthusiasm of the British people when they have a real hero. The stations through which the train thundered at forty miles an hour were crowded with people. They could not get so much as a glimpse of their idol, but they stood and cheered and waved their hats to the train and the invisible hero-traveller. When we reached Guildford six or seven thousand people thronged that station. They hurrahed for "Kitchener," and as the cries for "Kitchener" met with no response, they were raised again and again. Lord Kitchener sat in a corner, buried in a rough grey overcoat, silent and bored. He had no taste for "ovations" and triumphal greetings. Lord Glenesk told him he really must show himself and acknowledge these salutations. So Lord Kichener rose, with an ill grace, walked to one of the open doors of the saloon raised his hand with a swift military jerk to his bowler, and retreated. The tumult increased, but he would not show himself a second time. The cheers rolled on, without effect. The idol would not be idolised. It was not ill temper, but indifference He was in mufti, and it was the soldier the multitude demanded to see. In truth, Lord Kitchener's appearance at that moment was not military. It was remarked by his fellow-passengers that he showed to little advantage in his grey clothes, none to well-fiting. When evening came he was another man just as unmistakably the soldier as if in full uniform. He was at that time brooding over his Gordon College scheme for Khartum. He wanted £100,000, and he doubted whether he should get it. In vain his friends urged him to make his appeal. 'No,' said Lord Kitchener; nothing less than £100,000, will be of any use. It is a large sum. I should not like to fail, and if they gave me only part of the amount, to have to return it." He was told that his name would be enough. It was the psychological moment. Delay would only injure his chances. Lord Glenesk offered him £1.000 across the dinner-table, and other sums were offered there and then, and the support of two powerful newspapers was promised. Still he hesitated and still he repeated, "I should not like to fail." At last one of the company said, "Well, Lord Kitchener, if you had doubted about your campaign as you do about this you would never have got to Khartum." His face hardened, and his reply was characteristic of the man: "Perhaps not; but then I could depend on myself and now I have to depend on the British public." But he did ask for the money, and got all, and more than all he wanted, with no difficulty whatever. It appeared that the British public also was to be depended on.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States Government were at this time in some perplexity about the Philippines, where matters were not going well. Lord Kitchener asked what we were going to do about it, and how we meant to govern the 1,200 islands we had first conquered and then about. He seemed to think they were giving us more trouble than they ought. I explained that this business of annexing territory on the other side of the globe was a new one to us; that down to within a few years the American Republic was self-contained; that we had therefore no machinery for the purpose—no civil or military service intended or trained for distant duties, no traditions, no experience of any kind, and no men. Whoever went to the Philippines had to learn his business from the beginning; and a business was very difficult one. Lord Kitchener listened to all this, thought a moment looked across the table, and said. "I should like to govern them for you." And although it was not said seriously, and could not be, it was evident that Lord Kitchener would very well have like to take over a job of that kind, had it been possible. His mind turned readily to executive, administrative, and creative work. The task of reducing eight or nine millions of Filipinos and other races to order was one for which he was fitted.

ONE WHO MUST BE OBEYED.

The last time I saw Lord Kitchener was at a house in one of the Southern Counties in 1902. He was then on his way to take up the commandership-in-chief of India. He drove over to lunch from another house some sixteen miles away. Lord Kitchener said to me as we were going in: "Look at me. I really cannot sit down to lunch in all this dirt." I suggested that he should come to my room. He did and after spending ten minutes on his toilet, emerged looking not much less the South African campaigner than when he began. He said, "You don't seem to approve." "Oh, I was only wondering what you had been doing for ten minutes. But, late as we are, there is one thing you must see." And I took him to the hall where stand those two figures in damascened armour inlaid with gold: Anne de Montmorenci and the Constable de Bourbon, whom a Herbert of the sixteenth century had taken prisoners. They woke the soldier in this dusty traveller. "If I were a Frenchman I think I should try to get them back." "It has been tried. One of their descendants offered £20,000 for the pair, but you see they are still here." If you had seen Lord Kitchener for the first time, you would have felt that his toilet did not much matter. The man's personality was the thing. Not at all the soldier as he presents himself to the youthful imagination. He was not in uniform; no English soldier ever is, except on duty, or on occasions of ceremony. But it is possible to be a soldier without gold lace or gilt buttons, and to appear to be. The carriage of his head, rising out of square shoulders, announced him a soldier; so did his pale grey-blue, steel-blue eyes, and the air of command; a quite unconscious air, for the simplicity of his bearing was as remarkable as anything about him. It has been said he is not a natural leader of men, not a man whom other men follow in the field just because they cannot help it; that he does not "inspire" his soldiers. I doubt it; but even were it so, he is a man whose orders other men must obey when they are sent. His pale, steel-blue eyes have in them the hard light of the desert. I believe, in fact, the light of the desert, which we consider a poetic thing injured his eyes. But there is in them that far off look as of one whose sight has ranged over great spaces for great intervals of time. The races of South-eastern Europe and of Central Asia have it. There has been seen in London a beautiful girl who has it—gazing out, from the graceful movement of the waltz, on a distant horizon, much beyond the walls of a ball-room. Yet as Lord Kitchener sits there talking at lunch, the hardness of the face softens, the merciless eyes grow kindly and human; you may forget, if you like, the frontal attack at Paardeberg and the corpse-strewn plains of Omdurman, and remember only that an English gentleman who has made a study of the science of war sits there devoting himself to the entertainment of two English ladies. It is a picture which has a charm of its own; and it is a Kitchener of whom you hear not too often. That is why you hear of him in these social circumstances, from me. Most men have a human side to them. Even "K." has; and sometimes allows it to be seen. He had a human side when he departed without leave from the Military Academy at Woolwich [illegible] look for himself at what was going on near the French frontier in July or August 1870, when the Prussians were giving their French neighbours a lesson in the art of war. That seemed to young Kitchener a lesson likely to be more profitable than those of Woolwich so he went. It was grave breach of discipline. I never heard how the matter was settled but it did not keep Kitchener out of the army, for he entered the Royal Engineers the next year. But I imagine we all like him the better for such an escapade.

BY THE WAY.

A FIERY PORTENT.

The Reform Party in Turkey have had to fight against great odds. They have been wonderfully successful. The burning of the Cheragan Palace, the beautiful home of the Parliament, is a distressing reminder that they have not yet emerged from their difficulties. The material loss is considerable. An estimate puts the damage at four millions sterling. The mosaics alone cost Abdul Aziz a large fortune. The æsthetic loss is still greater. The political loss may be greatest of all. A very simple explanation is given of the disaster. A bad system of electricity bears the blame, together with the foolishness of those who could not see that it was bad. The plant, brought from Yildiz Kiosk, was condemned by experts at the time of the installation. It was adopted, however, from motives of economy. Because of the cost. also, a recommendation by the chief of the fire brigade that hydrants and those should be distributed throughout the building was never acted upon. Here we should be satisfied with the explanation. For some of our big fires there does not appear nearly so much excuse. But Turkey is different. Rumours are already abroad that the reactionaries are to blame. The reactionaries themselves say that it is the hand of Heaven: a kind of thunderbolt has been hurled at the Young Turks. The superstitious explanation is the most likely to be generally accepted. The vulgar—the ignorant—will belie their character if they regard the fire with reasonable eyes. It is welcomed or deplored, according to political views, as an evil omen for the new Cabinet. And indeed it is, from a purely practical point of view, an evil omen. The power of superstition has changed many a dynasty, vanquished many a government.

GERMANY AND THE CLASSICS.

The practical German can give us a hint even in matters which the practical man is usually understood to hold in particular aversion, in the study of the dead languages, to wit. In this country Latin and Greek are in an awkward position. Their advocate, who is by no means always a pedagogue of the old school, is as uncompromising in their defence as the experimental sciences plus commercial languages partisan is ferocious in his desire for their destruction. The result, of course, is that we are quite unable to reach a reasonable compromise, and go on—in the public schools, at any rate—in much the same old crusty way, modified by an occasional graft of modren wisdom introduced two hours in the week by means of the chemical laboratory. Now, beyond the German Ocean they have looked the problem of modern education fully in the face, and have experimented. Of which experiment known as the Frankfurter Reform System the results appear in a Buff Book of our Board of Education. The reform in a word is that the boy is obliged to learn his native language—this rather obvious principle being, by the way too often forgotten in this country. Then he goes on to French then to Latin and then—but only if he has the required capacity—to the crooked letters. But he must have completed a sound grounding in each before even beginning the next and so there is no possibility of that picturesque confusion of two modern and two ancient languages which is the mental furnishing of the average British schoolboy.

VIXERE FORTES.

The Royal Geographical Society has decided to award a special gold medal to Commander Peary in recognition of the first entirily successful expedition to one of the earth's Poles. These great societies of ours are not impulsive, but they are none the worse for that, and by minimising the chances of making mistakes they save themselves the indignity of looking ridiculous and us the trouble of weighing evidence we do not scientifically appreciate. As it is, we follow the lead of these great societies, applaud when they applaud, and remain silent when they are dumb, confident that they have acted fully conscious of the trust that we repose in them. If the R. G. S. says that Commander Peary has reached the North Pole, nobody in England is likely to dispute it. Peary is a brave man whom it is a genuine pleasure to congratulate. For sheer intrepidity, however, we are not sure if he can rival Dr. Anschutz-Kemp, the German explorer, who intends to try to reach the Pole in a submarine. When one imagines the temperature of the water in the Arctic regions, when one remembers that icebergs only reveal about one-third of their substance, when one considers the perils of sailing under water even in the immediate vicinity of one's own shores, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that Dr. Kemp must be one of the bravest men in the world. Strong men are still about.

ISVOSHTCHIKS.

The isvoshtchiks have not gone on strike. Oh no! A strike is not an enterprise he lightly entered upon in St. Petersburg, though it may form the recreation of so many other places on the Continent of Europe. But the isvoshtchiks—who are the bearded, much padded, voluminously clothed cabmen of the Russian capital—are organising a league of protest against the influx of taxicabs. One touch of nature makes the isvoshtchik of St. Petersburg kin to the hansom cabby of London—or, to be more correct, a few of the wheels of modern machinery form the human bond. The Londoner, however, realises that it is hopeless to resist the invasion of the taxicab. He very soon learnt that lesson. And now he is wondering, poor fellow! how long it will take to drive him from the streets entirely. The isvoshtchik, on the other hand, seems to think there may still be a chance for him. We should be sorry to see him disappear, as we are sorry to see the hansom cabby disappear. Both are characters in their different ways. They have many qualities, good and bad, in common. Perhaps there is more hope for the isvoshtchik than for his brother in affliction. At least, his ruin may be longer delayed.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Despite the comet and all that is said about such visitants, it would appear that the end of the world may still be a long way off. At the recent annual meeting in Boston, U. S. A., of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the address of the retiring president, Professor H. T. Chamberlain, said that in the country just closed the thought of geologists was dominated by the conception that through the gradual cooling of the solar system, life upon this planet would at some future date become extinct. The scientists now believe that the vast amounts of energy which the sun daily gives forth are not all lost, but that its gains from other sources are not much inferior to its output. Recent discoveries in radio-adtivity have revealed new sources of energy, so that instead of the few million years the geologists formerly allowed for life on this planet, they now believe that the sun's power to warm the earth is indeterminate.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AND PALESTINE.

The Marquis of Bute, who is about to travel with the Marchioness through Italy and the Holy Land, is thereby following the example of his late father, who soon after his majority and subsequent reception into the Roman Catholic Church, proceeded to Rome and thence to Palestine. By his special wish his heart was enclosed in a casket and conveyed to the Holy Land after his death by the Dowager Marchioness. The late peer likewise purchased extensive estates in Palestine, in the development of which an active interest is manifested by his heirs.

A FIFE PORTER AND MR. ASQUITH.

"Waiting in a cold, draughty railway station in East Fife one bitter day," writes a correspondent of the "British Weekly," "I said to a porter who was, I knew, a Liberal, 'I'm sure you are proud of your member, the Prime Minister!' 'Yes,' he replied heartily; 'we are that.' Then, with self-complacency, he added, 'Aye, we've dune weel by Maister Asquith; he would never has been heard tell of only for us!'"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

TOMMY'S PARSON.

Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General to the Forces, who, on the first Sunday of the mail week dedicated a memorial at Aldershot to those clergymen who lost their lives in the South African War, takes an immense interest, not only in the souls of our soldiers but in their bodies also. He is the spiritual guide of 182,000 men who belong to the Church of England in the Army. He visits the barrack rooms. their hospitals, and their prisons; he holds classes and prayer meetings, distributes pure literature, and in every way helps the soldiers onward alike in their worldly and spiritual fights. And he travels every year many thousands of miles to inspect, to preach, and to encourage. When he pays a visit to the 30,000 troops at Aldershot, a motor-car carries the bishop to the various churches and to his classes, meetings, and services. Bishop Taylor Smith is a striking and powerful preacher, admirably suited to the taste of Tommy Atkins. "Wot I like about old Smith," a Tommy is reported to have remarked on one occasion, "is that he doesn't care a pinch of snuff who he goes for." During the Ashanti Expedition, in 1895, the column to which he was attached as chaplain arrived at the place where that late Prince Henry of Battenberg was lying very ill. His Royal Highness had a presentiment that his end was near, and sent for Mr. Taylor Smith, to whom he entrusted messages to his wife and to Queen Victoria. When the Prince died at sea, Taylor Smith immediately visited the two Royal ladies, who were then staying at Cimiez, and Queen Victoria asked him to Windsor. Later on, her Majesty appointed him Bishop of Sierra Leone, and after her death he became Chaplain General.

JUDGE AND PREACHER.

Judge Rentoul, who has been making some strong observations with regard to imprisonment for debt, was both a Presbyterian minister and a member of Parliament before he took to the law as a profession. As a fact, his honour, to all intents and purposes, is still a "reverend," though not on the active list, for, once admitted to the Presbyterian Church, a minister is always a minister, and can only be reduced to a layman through some act of misconduct. It is not so very long ago since Judge Rentoul was pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Woolwich. Then, becoming M.P. for East Down, he started to practise at the Bar, carrying on his three callings at the same time. Not long ago Judge Rentoul told an amusing story of the first illuminated address he ever received. It was presented to him on his first election to Parliament. Scanning it closely, he was rather chagrined to find that following his name the word "barrister-at-law" was incribed in very large characters, whilst "Member of Parliament" was very small. On drawing the attention of the artist to the fact, he got the answer,: "Well, sir, it requires a clever man to be a barrister, but any duffer can be a Member of Parliament."

MR. BONAR LAW AS A BOY.

As his name indicates, Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, who is considered, next to Mr. Chamberlain, the ablest exponent of Tariff Reform doctrines. is a Scot. However, he can also claim to be a Canadian; for he first saw the light in the Dominion, his father being the Rev. James Law, M.A., of New Brunswick. It is not generally known that a very faithful character sketch of Mr. Bonar Law as a boy has been preserved. Part of his education he received in the town of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. His schoolmaster there was a Scots dominie of the good old type, who took more than a passing interest in his pupils, and who recorded his impressions of his scholars in his diary. When Mr. Bonar Law began to make himself famous, nothing delighted this old schoolmaster more than to turn up his diary and find that for the session of 1872-73, he had written: "Master Law is a boy of great mental power, and has in everything except penmanship, made excellent progress. I think he is a serious hoy—always anxious to do well. With his immensse powers of application I often tell him he could become a good French and German scholar."

A CONTRAST IN PARTNERS.

Nor was the old dominie the only one he impressed with his mental vigour. After school-days he frequently met Dr Jacks the well-known Glasgow iron merchant, and a first-rate judge of character, at a literary club in the little town of Helensburgh where both were residing; and so impressed was Dr. Jacks with his young acquaintance that when he (Dr. Jacks) became an M. P. he instantly made Mr. Bonar Law his partner, to look after his business in his absence. What made the choice the more remarkable was the fact that while Mr. Bonar Law was a Conservative in polities, Dr. Jacks, on the other hand, belonged to the Liberal Party. Mr. Bonar Law himself first entered Parliament in 1900, when he captured the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow for the Unionists, this constituency being hitherto considered a Radical stronghold. In Glasgow his campaigns were noted for the originality of his posters. One that tickled the public fancy was a parody on the chorus of Burns' famous drinking song, and read as follows:

> "The cock may craw,
> The day may daw,
> But we will vote for Bonar Law."

Nor was he averse to a pun on his name, if it would bring him votes. In Glasgow at that time a favourite phrase with local politicians was "Law and arder." This the ingenious young candidate also turned to good account, and when the polling day arrived, the electors were amused to find themselves called upon to "Vote for Bonar Law and Order."

THE M. P. AND THE 'BUS CONDUCTOR.

Sir William Bull, the successful candidate for Hammersmith, once found himself in a somewhat awkward predicament. Travelling in a 'bus one day, he discovered that when the conductor came for the fare he had no money wherewith to pay it. Sir William was about to alight when the conductor politely offered to pay it for him. The politician accepted the kindly offer, and shortly afterwards the 'bus conductor was delighted to receive a fine silver matchbox from Sir William with the inscription "A friend in need is a friend indeed. Receipt for one penny kindly lent without security." There are few men of the present day who have been harder workers than has Sir William Bull, and when quite a youth he made up his mind to become a Member of Parliament. Then, of course, there was little chance of such a thing, but young Bull, when a boy in a solicitor's office, drew a ladder to represent his own path in life, at the top of which he marked the fact that one day he would be an M. P. When Sir William drew that ladder he was earning but ten shillings a week; since that time he has made a fortune as a solicitor, and is one of the most respected members of the House of Commons.

WHY HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

The election of Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., as M.P. for Liverpool is not by any means the first occasion on which the famous K.C. has contested Parliamentary honours, for he is an old election campaigner, and in 1900 he defeated Sir George Pilkington, a strong local candidate whose position was then considered unassailable, in the Southport Division. He sat for this Division for six years, but was eventually defeated by Mr. J. M. Astbury, who was a brother-in "silk." In connection with his candidature for the Southport division, there is an interesting story told of how he decided to stand for that town, after practically making up his mind not to do so. When asked to become the candidate for the Government, Mr. Hall could not make up his mind until, when about to start from Liverpool for Norway, the engine of the train he was travelling by overtook another train running on parallel lines. He glanced at the name of the engine. It was "Southport" and directly he wired acceptance. stood for the seat, and won. But whatever Mr. Hall's future success as a politician may be, he will ever live in history as one of the greatest K. C.'s of the century, and the leading light of some of the most sensational and trilling trials of recent years. His work, however, has its bright side as well as its tragic, and he is fond of telling the story of how some years ago a man charged with poaching was defended by Mr. Hall. The only evidence associating the prisoner with the crime was the discovery of a single-barrelled muzle-loading gun, that was said to belong to him, but the ingenious K. C. succeeded in persuading the jury that there was not sufficient proof, and a verdict of acquittal was returned.

A PARLIAMENTARY COACH.

Mr. Dudley Ward, having retained his seat for Southampton, has gone straight from electioneering to the towpath, since he has undertaken to coach the Cambridge eight for the forthcoming race. He is, as most people know, one of the most famous of Parliamentary oarsmen, having been three times in his 'Varsity eight and having been responsible for breaking the long sequence of dark blue wins. He was one of the cheeriest personalities in the last Parliament, and is equally popular among all classes of the electorate, which he was called upon somewhat suddenly to represent in Parliament.

THE WALTHAM AMERICAN RAILWAY LEVER WATCH.

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With written guarantee for 3 years.

THE WALTHAM MOVEMENT

needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

THE IMPERMEABLE CASE

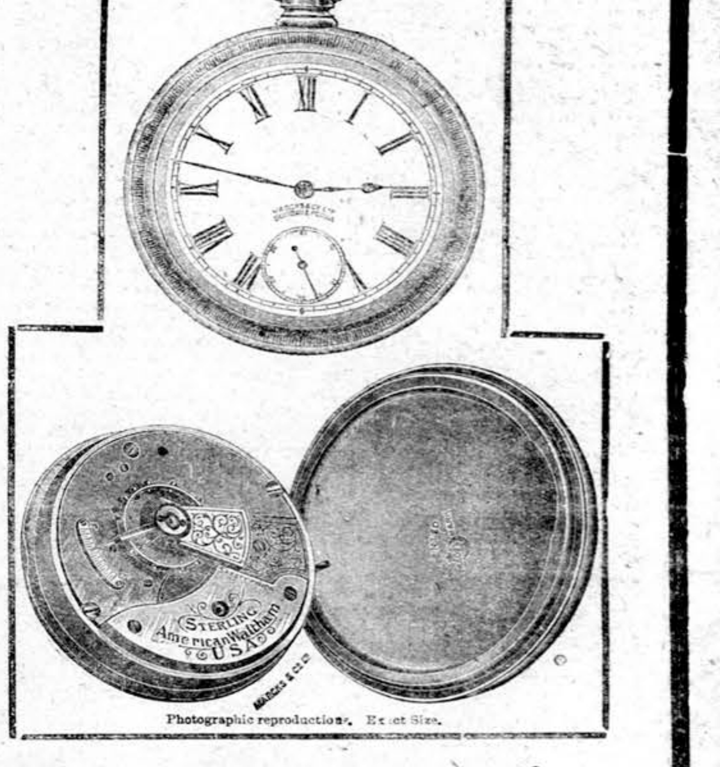
is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

FOR KNOCK-ABOUT PURPOSES

it is unequalled. For Shikar, Camp life, Travelling, etc., etc., in fact we cannot too strongly recommend this watch to anyone who wants a really inexpensive timekeeper on which full reliance may be placed. It has

WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS

on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special feature of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.



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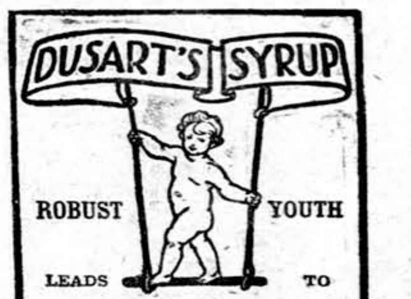

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Very palatable.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
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NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

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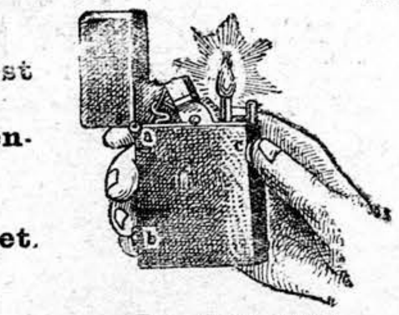

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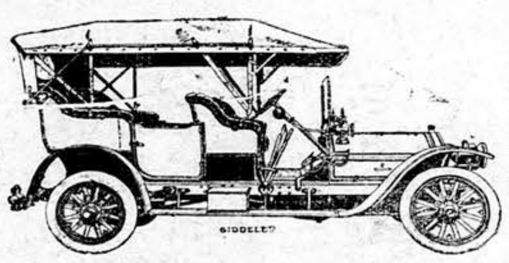

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The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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Acts like a charm in
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The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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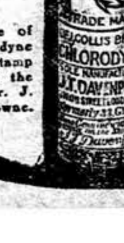

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